FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 159 *15 August 1979*

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NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS COURSE OF SENATE HEARINGS ON SALT II

LD141419 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 10 Aug 79 pp 10-11 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Gudkov dispatch: "United States: Hard Path Toward Ratification"]

[Text] New York--Because of its size the Senate hearings room in the Russell Office Building is often compared with a station. This impression is not dispelled by either the marble walls, the magnificent Corinthian columns or the huge chandeliers hanging from the lofty ceiling. The room is inordinately large and thus always seems empty of people. It is filled to capacity only during exceptional events. The hearings on the question of ratifying the Soviet-American SALT II treaty conducted here by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee 9 July through 3 August were such an event.

Those wishing to attend the hearings invariably lined up in the long corridor early in the morning, 1 hour before the committee began its work. Every day Channel 13 televised live the committee members seated at a long table covered with a green cloth and the succession of "witnesses" who occupied the small table opposite.

The questions and answers frequently abounded with complex technical details. The chief thing, however, did not disappear from view during the long and at times exhausting debate--the historic significance of the treaty under discussion both from the viewpoint of urgent security problems and from the viewpoint of the further development of relations between the two states.

This thought was clearly expressed in the speeches of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown. As C. Vance emphasized: "We are not discussing pieces on a chessboard or chips on a gaming table but weapons of mass destruction." Describing the treaty's international significance, he added: "Failure to reach agreement on SALT II could throw a long shadow over the whole spectrum of East-West relations." Viewed from here, from the American side, this shadow could seem still longer. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd declared after meetings with the French president and also the French and Italian defense ministers: The United States could find itself isolated from its European allies. In short, the debate on the SALT II treaty went far beyond the limits of the narrow, frequently parochial interests suggested by the interparty and factional struggle.

The arguments on the military aspects of the treaty were presented convincingly by the defense secretary and all four representatives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. "It is our common opinion," the joint statement of the Chiefs of Staff emphasizes, "that the agreement which the President signed in Vienna meets the U.S. national interests and merits support."

A similar viewpoint was expressed by other "witnesses"--three former leaders of the American delegation at the SALT II talks, as well as the eminent military figures General Dougherty and Admiral Gayler.

During the deposition of Averell Harriman, a recognized authority in the United States on questions of Soviet-American relations, Senator J. Javits asked: Does Harriman consider it possible for a senator who is confident that SALT II undermines U.S. security to vote against the treaty?

"I cannot answer your question," Harriman said. "If someone has reached such a conclusion, we must have been misinformed."

The atmosphere was considerably more hostile in the Armed Services Committee which conducted parallel hearings starting 23 July. There the tone was set by Henry Jackson and John Tower. [paragraph continues]

They continued to maintain that the treaty is inequitable and undermines U.S. security. Unlike the Foreign Relations Committee, the Armed Services Committee does not vote on the SALT II treaty. But its stance could influence the course of subsequent discussions.

The unconvincing nature of the attempts by the treaty's opponents to impose their viewpoint is becoming all the more obvious. They essentially repeated their arguments which had propaganda resonance, given the favorable attitude of the "big press," but did not stand up to skilled analysis during the sessions.

Only a few weeks ago Howard Baker, one possible Republican presidential candidate, was reckoning on heading the opposition to the treaty in the Senate. He is especially annoyed at the condition which leaves "heavy" missiles at the USSR's disposal while there are none in the American arsenal. The Soviet Union's "military superiority" stemmed "logically" from this. Replying to H. Baker, Defense Secretary H. Brown called such arguments misleading. A number of committee members subscribed to that opinion. As a result, H. Baker declined to actively discuss the treaty.

The argument about "lack of reliable monitoring" failed in precisely the same way. The deposition of CIA Director S. Turner and then the work of the Senate Intelligence Committee confirmed that the treaty's fulfillment is subject to proper verification.

"As a result, the course of the Senate debate on SALT II is inclining in the treaty's favor " the New York TIMES writes. Alan Cranston, one of the leaders of the Democratic majority in the Senate, considers it likely that "considerably more than the necessary 67 votes will be cast" for ratification.

Perhaps such an assessment is somewhat premature. The treaty's opponents are reckoning on torpedoing it during ratification. For in order to veto it they need only 34 out of 100 votes in the Senate. Another fact is also noteworthy. The policy of continuing the arms race in defiance of the spirit of detente which the SALT II treaty helps to strengthen was clearly apparent during the debate. Senator S. Nunn is the most prominent supporter of this policy. He proposes to vote against the treaty unless the President pledges to increase military spending at least 4-5 percent a year. S. Nunn's proposal was at once supported by H. Jackson and J. Tower. A number of senators opposed a sharp increase in military appropriations as a kind of price for the treaty's ratification.

Henry Kissinger addressed the Foreign Relations Committee 31 July. He demanded the broadening of arms programs and the establishment of a direct dependence between SALT II and "Soviet geopolitical behavior." To this end the administration, in his opinion, must submit to the Senate an annual report on the USSR's "behavior." But in addressing the Armed Services Committee, according to the Washington POST the former secretary of state went still further: If his terms are not met, he said, he will recommend the treaty's rejection or the postponement of its ratification. It is clear that H. Kissinger's statements were given a rapturous reception by the treaty's opponents.

Perhaps this development of events will serve as a lesson to the administration. Observers are of the opinion that the 3-percent increase in military spending in the new budget, the decision to develop the MX missile, as well as other steps such as the biggest maneuvers by strategic command forces in 20 years and the cruise missile tests which coincided exactly with the start of the debate on the SALT II treaty--that all this has been undertaken primarily to appease the "hawks." By all accounts, it has had the opposite effect. The "hawks'" appetite is insatiable, particularly when they are not sure what tomorrow holds.

The treaty's discussion in the committees was suspended 3 August in connection with the dissolution of Congress for the summer vacation. It will be resumed in September.

TROFIMENKO DISCUSSES EFFECTS OF MX SYSTEM ON SALT, INSPECTION

LD150334 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In our commentary, the disarmament expert Prof Genrikh Trofimenko discusses SALT II:

During the Senate committee debates on SALT II it became evident that the military-industrial complex of the United States insists on a further military buildup in return for approval of the treaty. This should be a warning to all who want a stop to the arms race, moves towards disarmament and more effort to strengthen world peace. As a first downpayment for approval of SALT II, President Carter has sanctioned production of the new mobile missile system MX. This was announced on the eve of the Vienna summit. The system consists of a missile with a launching weight of more than 90 tons equipped with ten MIRVs. So far it is supposed to cost taxpayers $30 billion, but what happened with the B-1 bomber and with many other military systems shows that once a system is in production its price goes up at least threefold. So the MX is more likely to cost $100 billion than $30 billion.

But the exorbitant cost is not the only thing that matters. According to Pentagon projects, the missiles will move back and forth between launching positions in a shaft or along very long fortified tunnels so that the other side cannot know where they are located at any given moment and so cannot put them out of action in a first strike. But with such a degree of concealment, international inspection is out of the question. American experts point out that if all the shafts are opened periodically for inspection there will be no point in the game of hide and seek because the opening of a shaft will offer just the moment for a strike to put the missiles out of action. Consequently, the system undermines the basic condition of the SALT agreements, that is, the possibility of monitoring compliance with the agreements by national technical means. If the United States takes this approach agreements to limit arms are out of the question.

But the MX system is only the first downpayment to the military-industrial complex. There is reason to expect more to follow since, according to the defense secretary, a military budget of $178 billion is planned for the 1984 financial year. Little wonder the Washington POST says editorially: At some point in these domestic (?tradings) the lines may begin to cross; the price of approval of an agreement can get so high that it sharply diminishes the value of the agreement itself. The Vienna summit gave new impetus to talks on other aspects of disarmament, such as the prohibition of radiological weapons, a total ban on nuclear testing and talks concerning antisatellite systems. Progress at these talks will depend largely on how soon SALT II comes into effect and the extent to which the two sides comply with its spirit as well as its letter. The Soviet Union is eager to move towards disarmament, continue reducing tensions and immediately after SALT II takes effect to open talks on SALT III. The administration in Washington has also said it is prepared to make new moves to strengthen understanding with the Soviet Union and stabilizing the military balance, but some groups in America still seem to think American might is without par and only the socialist countries need arms limitation talks; the United States can get along without them. To my mind this is a dangerous illusion. American administrations followed a position of strength policy for nearly a quarter of a century but the United States never benefited from it. It always trained itself in the endless race for superiority and even lost positions instead of gaining. [sentence as heard] This is understandable. No country, however powerful, can simultaneously build up strategic weapons, modernize conventional weapons, solve the energy problem and better the quality of domestic life. SALT II gives both the United States and the Soviet Union a chance to spend less money and effort on improving strategic arms. It is not a concession to the Soviet Union, it is a measure of advantage to both sides, one that will make for a better and safer world.

LINKAGE OF MISSILE SYSTEMS IN EUROPE TO SALT HIT

LD141551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Nuclear Plans"]

[Text] New York, 9 August--In the course of the Senate's discussion of the SALT II treaty U.S. militarist circles have been trying to foist onto Congress measures aimed at a sharp increase in military appropriations and a further buildup of the arms race.

An example of this is the proposal that several hundred U.S. medium-range missiles capable of reaching targets on the territory of the USSR and the other European socialist countries be deployed in Western Europe. The New York TIMES reports that the leaders of the United States' European NATO partners were informed of the U.S. proposal on the deployment of missiles with nuclear warheads at the end of July by D. Aaron, deputy assistant for U.S. national security affairs. The proposal envisages deploying up to 600 medium-range missiles in central Europe in the early 1980's.

According to U.S. officials these missile forces will comprise new land-based cruise missiles and, the New York TIMES writes, Pershing ballistic missiles with an increased range of over 1000 miles, which it is planned to deploy in addition to the U.S. devices already in Europe.

The newspaper points out that since the beginning of the year the Pentagon has been urging the governments of West European countries to agree to a "formula for the deployment of new missiles." While NATO's military leaders support these plans, the newspaper points out, Western Europe's political state leaders are worried that the very idea of allowing the United States to deploy medium-range missiles on their territory will provoke opposition from the population of West European countries.

The U.S. administration, the article states, proposes that these missiles be based chiefly in West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. And it is on these states that the Pentagon is bringing pressure to bear. However, neither Belgium nor the Netherlands, the newspaper emphasizes, have as yet agreed to their deployment on their territory. If such agreement is not forthcoming, the New York TIMES goes on, the FRG is not likely either to support this plan costing around $5 billion.

The attempts of certain circles in the United States to use the Senate's examination of the SALT II treaty to escalate the nuclear arms race are being condemned by a number of distinguished senators. Senator J. Melcher issued a statement, part of which reads: "Senate approval of the SALT II treaty must not be allowed to turn into a long debate on questions unrelated to the treaty." Such questions, including those relating to military spending can, he considers, be "examined only after the discussion of the treaty is over."

SALT II SEEN AS STEP TOWARD FURTHER DISARMAMENT

LD150956 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

["For Real Reduction of Strategic Armaments"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Tulinov writes:

June 1979 has become a prominent landmark in history. Its main event is the meeting and negotiations between the leaders of the two biggest powers of the world--the USSR and the USA. The results and significance of the Vienna meeting continue to be broadly discussed in all parts of the world. What is being weighed are prospects of further development of international relations, chances of relaxation of tension, of supplementing the forces of detente, which is developing in our life, with measures to ease tension in the military sphere.

It is generally recognized that the main result of the Vienna meeting is the conclusion of the treaty on limitation of strategic offensive armaments. That event was received with profound satisfaction and hope practically everywhere in the world. This is not accidental. The most essential for the people in this century is how to lessen the danger of a missile-nuclear war which would imperil the very existence of life on earth. Realistically-minded politicians, the broad public circles, paying tribute to the accord reached in Vienna, realize that we are still at the beginning of the road which leads to curbing the nuclear arms race, to disarmament.

The first step was made in 1972--the conclusion of the treaty on anti missile defence and the interim agreement on limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II). Now the second step was made which leads to quantitative and qualitative restrictions of the most powerful of the existing types of armaments. SALT II is an anti-war treaty. Though it does not put an end to the arms race, this is nevertheless the largest step made so far in the mentioned direction. It is for the first time that both countries--the USSR and the United States--voluntarily set quite certain limits to the quantitative build-up of the most formidable types of modern weapons and some limits to their qualitative perfection.

There is now a bridge to come over to further measures in limitation and reduction of strategic arsenals. There is every ground to believe that the SALT II will be a stimulus for a headway also in other problems of limitation of the existing rivalry in the military sphere. It stands to reason that all this cannot be realized all on its own. What will be required are extensive and energetic joint efforts of both sides. Favourable prerequisites for this have already been created.

The world is tired of living on heaps of armaments, feeling concern for its own security and future. Firmly advocating the earliest entry into force of the SALT II treaty, the peoples are waiting for new accords in limitation of the arms race and in disarmament. It has become quite obvious that no weapon which exists or which might appear can ensure additional security, discharge the peace guarantee function. It is also obvious that security based on the dubious "equillibrium of fear" conception will not be stronger if every coming year witnesses the development of weapons even more destructive, even more technically sophisticated.

For some reason this simple truth would not be realized by those who are now debating the question of ratification of the SALT II treaty in the American Senate. Voices are being heard which demand a still greater expansion of military programmes as compensation for approval of the treaty. 900,000 million dollars have been spent by the military-industrial complex for a decade of the SALT negotiations. But this is still not enough. Those on the Capitol Hill are ready to meet all requests of the Pentagon which, according to statements of senior representatives, is no longer able to devour new huge additional sums of money.

How one is to put together these two opposite processes--limitation of strategic armaments in accordance with the treaty and plans of their build-up? Seemingly, somebody still does not like the balance of the interests of the sides enshrined in the treaty, and seeks to correct the situation in their favour. Life has shown that the desire to unilateral advantages does not take one too far. This is not the way to peace and security, and correct conclusions should be made from this.

DISARMAMENT SESSION ENDS WITH POSITIVE RESULTS

LD142203 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The 1979 session of the Disarmament Committee ended here today. The results of Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the documents they signed in Vienna exerted a positive influence on the committee's work. In its final report the committee expressed the hope that these documents will soon enter into force and that the talks on the further limitation of strategic offensive arms will be continued.

Under the agreement reached during the Vienna summit, the Soviet Union and the USA submitted to the committee a joint proposal on basic elements of a treaty banning the development, manufacture, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. The committee welcomed this initiative and began work on the final text of the treaty. It received with satisfaction the joint Soviet-American statement on the progress of bilateral talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons and a statement on [words indistinct] the USSR, the USA and Britain on a treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in all media.

The session demonstrated once more the leading role of the socialist countries in the committee's work, their striving, expressed in the decisions of the Budapest meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries, to achieve concrete results in curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament. There was practically not a single item on the session's agenda on which the socialist countries would not submit documents, and draft agreements that offered a basis for the discussion of these problems.

The greatest interest was aroused by the proposal of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for stopping the manufacture of nuclear weapons of all types and gradual reduction of their stockpiles up to their complete liquidation. Much attention was given to the question of strengthening guarantees of security for non-nuclear states and other disarmament problems.

At the same time mention should be made of the adverse influence exerted to the committee's work by the policy of the imperialist circles of the West which are interested in the continuation of the arms race and in increasing arms spending. This position of the Western countries prevented the session from achieving concrete results.

On the whole, the 1979 session of the Disarmament Committee produced positive results, this was stressed by representatives of many countries at its closing meeting. On a number of questions there were concrete talks and prerequisites were created for further progress toward a solution of the problems of disarmament.

Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan assured the committee members that the Soviet Union has enough patience, energy and determination to negotiate the entire series of disarmament problems and to seek practical results in the efforts to stop the arms race, to consolidate the process of relaxation of international tension and to ensure peace.

MITIN HITS BOUREGEOIS/REVISIONIST CRITICS OF MARXISM-LENINISM

LD140905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 79 Morning Edition pp 3-4 LD

[Article by Academician M. Mitin: "Invincible Strength of Lenin's Ideas"]

[Text] The transition from capitalism to socialism, the development of the world revolutionary process, the mighty upsurge of the national liberation movement which led to the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism and a fundamental change in the correlation of forces in the world arena in favor of socialism against the background of the intensifying general crisis of capitalism, social progress and the democratic transformations taking place in many countries of the world are the factors determining the complexion and nature of our era.

They serve as irrefutable proof that history is developing as Marx and Lenin said it would. The natural law of our era is the growth of the effective power of Marxism-Leninism and its role in the revolutionary transformations taking place in the world.

The successes of world socialism and the growing influence of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook on the broad people's masses throughout the world are frightening our class enemies and opportunists of every stripe. And they are resorting to increasingly subtle methods of deceiving the masses with the aid of the falsification and distortion of Marxism-Leninism.

One of the key methods of the ideologists of anticommunism at the present stage is the attempt to split the organically monolithic Marxist-Leninist teaching, to counterpose Lenin to Marx and Leninism to Marxism. Here they try either to force Lenin's theory of socialist revolution and the building of socialism and communism into a narrow historical framework (to present it as a theory reflecting social development trends only in the first decades of the 20th century which has now allegedly lost its significance) or to restrict it "geopolitically," making it out to be a purely Russian phenomenon inapplicable in other countries.

These attempts by bourgeois ideologists and newfound opportunists to discredit the great teaching are essentially reiterating what revolutionary Marxism-Leninism has already encountered frequently and always crushingly rebuffed.

V. I. Lenin once advised a differentiated approach to "criticism" and "critics" of all kinds and sometimes considered it perfectly acceptable to reply to malicious attacks from the ideologists of the bourgeoisie with disdainful silence. He once noted: "A Bolshevik can apply to himself the poet's well-known saying:

"He hears sounds of approval not in the sweet murmur of praise but in the wild cries of bitterness."

But when it was a case of the main, fundamental questions of the class struggle V. I. Lennin entered into passionate polemics, using the full strength of his mighty intellect. The depth, precision and incontrovertibility of the arguments and the logic of the great thinker invariably and convincingly showed all the unsoundness of his ideological opponents.

This position of Lenin's serves as a model for all true Marxist-Leninsts. Our party teaches people to wage an uncompromising struggle against the distorters of Marxism-Leninism and to deal a rebuff to our ideological opponents, using the full force of scientific arguments, the full force of our rightness which has been confirmed and continues to be constantly confirmed by the entire practice of real socialism. [paragraph continues]

In its recent resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" the CPSU Central Committee points out that one of the most important tasks of ideological-educational and information work is to help Soviet people to understand all the falsity of our enemies' slanderous propaganda, "...to expose in a clear, specific and convincing form its perfidious methods and to bring the people of the world the truth about the world's first country of victorious socialism."

As a teaching Marxism is a scientifically substantiated theoretical expression of the fundamental interests and aspirations of the working class. Proceeding from this premise, the entire history of the development of Marxist thought is viewed in inextricable connection with various stages of the revolutionary workers movement.

K. Marx and F. Engels advanced their conceptions of the prospects and trends of social development in the era of premonopoly capitalism and the formation of the working class as the motive force of history. The activity of V. I. Lenin, who creatively enriched revolutionary theory, came within the period of imperialism, the emergence and development of the general crisis of capitalism and the first socialist revolution which laid the foundation for the existence of real socialism, that is the realization of revolutionary theory.

It is precisely from Lenin's development of the world-historic ideas of Marx and Engels that the internal unity and organic continuity of the Leninist stage of the theory of scientific communism stems. "...Marxism," V. I. Lenin stressed, "is not a dead dogma, not some completed, finished, unchanging teaching, but a living guide to action...."

Creatively developing, imparting specific content to and thoroughly enriching the ideals of K. Marx and F. Engels, V. I. Lenin always proceeded from new historical experience. It was precisely he who revealed the diverse problems of the revolutionary transition to socialism, and scientifically substantiated and proved the possibility of the uniqueness and diversity of the forms of this transition.

It was none other than Lenin who invariably stressed the need to combine the general principles of Marxism with consideration of the features of different countries and specific historical conditions.

V. I. Lenin raised to a new, higher level of generalization Marx's ideas on the dictatorship of the proletariat and proletarian internationalism. He proved most convincingly that the world revolutionary process"...will involve not only and mainly struggle by the revolutionary proletarians in each country against their bourgeoisie...." It will also involve struggle by all oppressed peoples of the colonies and all dependent countries against international imperialism and will engender the most diverse and difficult to predict forms. The practical experience of the peoples' national liberation movement and other mass movements against social and national oppression provides graphic confirmation of Lenin's brilliant prediction.

Lenin's theoretical heritage has become an organic component of the theory but also its revolutionary embodiment in practice of world-historical significance. Under the banner of Leninism for over 60 years now there has existed and been on show an example of the dynamic development of all aspects of material and spiritual life, the first society in human history free from man's exploitation of man--the USSR, a country in which developed socialism has been built by the people's constructive labor. For over 30 years the socialist community of fraternal socialist countries has been gaining strength and marching confidently forward.

The transformation of Marxist theory into the tool of the practical revolutionary restructuring of the old world is linked inextricably with Lenin's name. Present-day historical practice invariably confirms the correctness of the conclusions of Marxism-Leninism. The 30 years of CEMA's existence have convincingly shown that the socialist community is the most dynamic, stable and progressive economic force in the world. As the recent 33d CEMA session noted, the growth rate of the CEMA countries' national incomes and industrial production for the period 1951 through 1978 have been three times as high as those of the developed capitalist countries. By their specific attainments in the development of production forces and spiritual life the CEMA countries graphically demonstrate the supremacy of the socialist system.

The active progress and dynamic development of real socialism are increasingly expanding its sphere of influence in the world and intensifying its influence on the course of the world revolutionary process.

Following Lenin's instructions, the CPSU and the Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist countries are doing a tremendous amount of work on the creative development and intensification of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, taking into account the experience of the revolutionary practice of world socialism and the peoples of all countries. That is why today, too, scientific communism is a living, developing teaching which enriches the practice of the revolutionary transformation of life on all continents of the world.

Lenin's ideological heritage is of permanent value because, on the one hand, it has accumulated and generalized the tremendous experience of the world bankers and revolutionary movement and on the other has correctly revealed and reflected the natural laws of the establishment and development of the new communist formation.

Real life and the struggle of the people's masses for its revolutionary transformation are confirming with increasingly great strength the international significance of Lenin's ideas.

Surely Lenin's fundamental propositions on the social nature and insuperable internal antagonisms of imperialism have not lost their topicality? On the contrary, these antagonisms are assuming an increasingly acute form.

Power in the developed capitalist countries belongs to the monopolies and their directors to an even greater extent than before and the means of production are increasingly concentrated in the hands of a small ruling elite--the industrial-financial oligarchy and multinational monopolies. Today the working class and numerous other strata of working people remain the object of harsh exploitation by the capitalist monopolies and are waging a keen, mass, strenuous struggle for their economic and democratic rights.

Nor has the militarist essence of imperialism changed. On the contrary, it is displaying an increasingly aggressive nature in its attempts to regain the dominion it has lost in various parts of the world.

Any attempts by anticommunists to restrict the significance of Leninism on a regional basis and the revisionists' desire to distance themselves from it are defeated by the entire practice of the revolutionary struggle.

In recent decades many concepts have been created in the West promising progress for mankind on the basis of the conservation of bourgeois ownership relations. But they have all failed.

One after the other the noisily proclaimed doctrines of the creation of a "society of universal prosperity," "the postindustrial society," the "technotronic era" and other futurological scenarios have emerged and rapidly revealed their complete unsoundness, displaying their illusory nature at their very first encounters with the complex and contradictory world of capital, with the growing army of unemployed and inflation, the reduction of working people's living standards and the gigantic growth of the monopolies' profits.

Today bourgeois ideologists are actively seeking new concepts and doctrines with a view to weakening the influence of Lenin's ideas, which is growing throughout the world. For instance, British Professor Donald (Uilkhen) proposes creating "a new philosophical world outlook by which people could be guided in the 20th and even 21st centuries." The gist of the author's research is reflected in the title of his work--"Constructive Alternatives to Communism. Directions of Future Development."

But on reading this "constructive manifesto" you discover the author's pitiful admission. (Uilkhem) writes: "What do we have to believe in if non-Marxist philosophy together with religion cannot convincingly formulate fundamental principles by which people live? And if we cannot accept Marxism, how are we to behave and take daily decisions?"

Indeed, what is there to believe in if bourgeois sociology cannot counterpose any integral and effective creative teaching to Marxism-Leninism? And (Uilkhen) remarks in distress: "The sails of Western non-Marxist philosophy have dropped dejectedly."

No single theory of social development has met with such confirmation in life as Lenin's teaching. The experience of the socialist community countries has shown that for all the diversity of the forms and paths of building socialism, society's transformation relies on the common natural laws of socialist building.

Notable in this connection is a statement made by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

In an interview with the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA on the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution he said: "Life itself has proved to us Cubans that this teaching (Marxism-Leninism--M.M.) must be interpreted and applied to specific conditions but we must not repudiate or reject a single one of its general principles. And if we had not been loyal and consistent in this respect, if we had repudiated what comprises the essence of these principles, if we had rejected just one of them, we would not have accomplished the revolution, we would not have been able to hold out these 20 years, to withstand the blockade or endure in the face of imperialist aggression."

We are convinced that real historical practice arms us with the weightiest arguments confirming the international significance of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the fact that these ideas are winning ever greater authority and recognition as a teaching embodying the organic unity of theory and practice and social cognition and social action.

Present-day historical development has shown that no a single bourgeois or petty bourgeois theory has been or is able to provide answers to the urgent problems of man's social progress. And only one theory, the only scientifically substantiated theory, Marxist-Leninist teaching, like a mighty searchlight, illumines the essence, nature and historical meaning of the events taking place and shows mankind the correct paths for resolving these problems.

The teaching of Marxism-Leninism tirelessly developed and enriched by our party, its Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the other fraternal parties on the basis of consideration of the experience of real socialism and all work development reveals the natural laws of the present-day historical process, provides answers to the urgent questions posed by life and indicates the correct path for their solution in the interests of working people. All this reflects the mighty force of the Marxist dialectic method and of the specific historical approach, the depth of the analysis of the contradictions of the era and a clear understanding of ways into the future.

It is a paradox of our time that the people who deviate from Leninism usually try to cover themselves by the argument that Leninism does not recognize the need to consider the specific historical features in which a particular workers party operates. Nothing could be more incorrect than this interpretation of Lenin's teaching.

Refuting the opportunists who distort Lenin's teaching, Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, said: "...The similar, identical nature of the objective processes based throughout the world on the same law of the class struggle prompts the communist parties of the world to similar reactions, similar political and theoretical conclusions. For the world communist movement the long-term objective processes and experience of the struggle do not create a centrifugal force leading to a split but on the contrary create magnetic forces insuring cohesion and unity."

Gus Hall stressed that a universally recognized concept among Marxist-Leninists is the proposition that the path to socialism and the process of building socialism will inevitably reflect and take into account the specific national correlation of forces, including the history, traditions and experience of the people of each country.

The CPSU treats with the most profound understanding and respect the fraternal parties' quest for a strategy and tactic for the struggle corresponding most closely to the situation and specific conditions of a given country and studies and supports the positive experience of such quests. Of course, on condition that the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, verified by many decades of class struggle are not discarded or forgotten for the benefit of temporary goals or tactical considerations.

In his speech at the conference of European communist and workers parties in Berlin Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said:

"The communist movement has accumulated truly enormous experience, comrades. This includes experience in building socialism under the most diverse conditions demonstrating both its general natural laws and the multiplicity of its specific forms. It concludes experience of the defense of the masses' vital interests, the rallying of the revolutionary forces, the struggle for socialism in countries with different levels of development. All this requires analysis and generalization, all the more so since the experience of every fraternal party, in addition to unrepeateable specific features connected with national traits, necessarily also includes general features of interest to our entire movement. Indeed life is constantly bringing something new to the development of objective sociopolitical and economic processes in individual countries and on a world scale to the struggle to attain our common goals."

A developed socialist society has been built in our country. A number of socialist community countries have set the same task and are now resolving it. At the same time, following Lenin's teaching we view developed socialism not as a finished and perfect society but as an important and necessary step on the path to communism. A step from whose height we can see clearly not only our successes but also the difficulties and the complex tasks which we still have to resolve on this path.

We communists speak proudly of the truly impressive world-historic achievements of real socialism, which is currently the highest degree of man's social progress. Real socialism is the main bulwark of peace on earth, a mighty factor for the preservation of world civilization from the thermonuclear catastrophe threatening it. It is precisely real socialism which insures the improvement of the working people's well-being and the all-round development of man's personality, talents and capabilities.

Our party is confidently leading the USSR peoples along Lenin's course toward communism. Leninism, developed and enriched by the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties, is our main ideological weapon, the most progressive teaching of the present day illuminating for all peoples of the world the path to a bright future.

CEMA COUNTRIES' COPING WITH FUEL, ENERGY NEEDS HIGHLIGHTED

LD142122 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] As announced recently by the Central Statistical Administration, 287 million tons of oil were extracted in the first 6 months of 1979. The Soviet Union continues to hold top place in the world in oil production. Here is what our commentator, Yakov Malykin, writes:

Every other ton of oil extracted in the USSR comes from Western Siberia [words indistinct] the center of oil extraction. Siberian oilmen carry out their work in unimaginably difficult circumstances. Severe winters, [words indistinct] communications system, the necessity to build towns [words indistinct]--all this requires huge investments. Fully understanding the importance of supplying the national economy with fuels and raw materials, Siberian oilmen insure the increase of black gold extraction by 30 million tons yearly, enabling the Soviet Union to increase its oil supplies to the CEMA member countries in accordance with their growing needs.

In the next 5-year plan our friends will receive 20 percent more oil than in the present period. The economy of the CEMA member countries is developing rapidly. The consumption of electric power by the population is increasing steadily. Here are some figures: Hungary has been using 20 times more energy in the past decade as in the past. It has increased by three times the electric power directed to the economy. Due to close CEMA cooperation and the implementation of joint programs, also regarding the supply of fuels, the fraternal countries are successfully fulfilling the tasks aimed at meeting the increasing energy needs of the national economies. This is also proved by the fact that the CEMA countries represent the only union of states in the world capable of answering fuel needs through their own production. They import from other states no more than 1 percent of their total energy and fuel resources.

The economy of the CEMA countries is developing dynamically with new tasks linked to the steady increase in fuel consumption. One of the main solutions in connection with these tasks is the implementation of the special long-term program of cooperation in energy, fuels and raw materials. This [words indistinct] involves a number of measures, including that of developing through any means the national fuel resources of each individual CEMA country. This development is determined not only by the need to increase the production of coal, bituminous shale, brown coal and so on; the long-term program regards the use of oil and gas, first of all, as valuable raw materials for the chemical industry.

Many examples can be given regarding the close attention paid by the CEMA countries to the development of national fuel resources. In Hungary, for instance, a broad program was set up regarding the development of the energy industry. Many measures were taken regarding th use of coal resources, a field in which the Soviet Union gives wide assistance to Hungary. Due to efforts by Soviet and Hungarian geologists the prospecting of the [word indistinct] coal field has been recently concluded. It has been established that more than 130 million tons of high quality coal can be found in the region. Three new mines will be built here with Soviet aid and currently roads are being built and several auxilliary services have already been commissioned. The construction of the power unit, based on coal, which is to be installed at Maritza [word indistinct] power station in Hungary, has already been completed. Maritza [word indistinct] supplies the cheapest electric power in Hungary. Preparations for the development of a new coalfield in central Poland are speedily progressing.

Another important line defined by the long-term program is the development through all means of nuclear-based electric power. The CEMA countries have drawn up a joint project for the construction of nuclear power stations. At the June CEMA session in Moscow an important agreement on international cooperation was signed for the development of nuclear electric equipment. The main role in the development of nuclear power stations will be played by the USSR, which has wide experience in the field.

The advantages offered by nuclear electric power are shown in Czechoslovakia. The nuclear power station at Jaslovske-Bohunice, built with Soviet assistance, was commissioned at the beginning of the year. Experts reckon that Czechoslovak nuclear power stations will supply in 10 years time as much electric power as required by this country in 1967. Following the implementation of this program, nuclear power stations totaling 37 million KW will be built in the CEMA countries. This means that the European CEMA countries and Cuba will not have to increase each year the import of energy resources [words indistinct]. These and other projects of the CEMA countries dynamically develop the national economies and successfully fulfill the most important contemporary economic tasks.

BRIEFS

CEMA ENERGY SYSTEM EXPANSION--The CMEA countries have agreed to enlarge their "Mir" energy system. New transmission lines are to be built from the Soviet Union to the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania. By 1990 the power grid will embrance the territory from the Elbe to the Urals. The overall capacity of its electric power stations will reach 300 millionkilowatts. To increase the energy and fuel potential, the council countries are speeding up the construction of nuclear power plants and they invest heavily in the development of oil and gas deposits in Siberia and the Urals. [Moscow World Service in English 0100 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD]

POLITICAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES NONALINEMENT

LD150844 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, August 14, TASS--The nonalignment movement, with its membership of nearly 90 countries, plays an important role in strengthening peace, consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence, developing broad inter-state cooperation. This is the view of the participants in the 11th World Congress of the International Political Science Association, who were discussing today the nonalignment policy.

All the reports delivered at the session noted that the nonalignment movement is growing and assuming ever greater importance, said Branco Pribicevic, of Yugoslavia, as he summed up the debate. Western information media have made of late pessimistic forecasts, alleging that the movement is on the brink of a complete and irreversible split. However, these rumours are not true. The nonalignment movement, just as before, remains on advanced positions.

The Soviet Professor Nikolay Ushakov underlined in his speech that the movement continues to preserve its anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist orientation. The nonaligned countries come out for strengthening peace and the security of the peoples, for re-building international economic relations on a fair basis.

In content these tasks actually coincide with the main foreign policy goals of the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The USSR highly appreciates the activities of the nonalignment movement, its contribution to strengthening the general peace and international security, Professor Ushakov stressed.

Participants in the debate noted that the forthcoming conference by the leaders of the nonaligned countries, to meet soon in Havana, will play an important role in the matter of further invigorating the nonalignment movement in the international arena and in strengthening unity among its ranks.

YOUTH SEMINAR ON COOPERATION IN PACIFIC OPENS IN NAKHODKA

LD131142 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Nakhodka, August 13, TASS--The fifth international seminar of young researchers into the problems of cooperation in the Pacific has today opened in Nakhodka (Soviet Far East).

Attending the seminar are young scientists and public figures of 27 countries, including the USSR, the USA, Japan, India, Nicaragua, Cuba and the Philippines. Representatives of Vietnam and Laos have come for the seminar for the first time.

The delegates to the seminar will discuss economic, political and social problems as well as questions pertaining to environmental protection.

Discussions on the subject "The Pacific Region on the Threshold of the 80's", and "The Resources of the Pacific Ocean in Resolving the Problems of Energetics, Food and Mineral Raw Materials" will be held within the framework of the seminar. One of the discussions will be devoted to the role of youth and student organizations in developing cooperation among the countries of the Pacific.

NAVAL DIRECTIVE REFLECTS 'TRUE ATTITUDE' TOWARD OTHERS

LD131554 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Joint Chiefs of Staff on the United States Armed Forces has issued a directive giving the U.S. Navy permission to freely ply the waters near any country in the world at a distance of 3 miles. This directive is in total contradiction to international laws on the the 12-mile zone limit of territorial waters. The present directive of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff emanates from a White House order according to which the United States only reccgnizes a 3-mile territorial waters zone. Moreover, the White House certainly does not include its own territorial waters. As is known, the United States not merely strictly adheres to the 12-mile zone when it comes to American waters but frequently even protects its borders at such distances away from the United States as thousands of miles.

However, the Pentagon strategists make no secret of the fact that this new directive is aimed at raising the efficiency of its gunboat diplomacy. In particular, even before the decision of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, one of its members, the commander of the U.S. naval forces, Admiral Holloway had repeatedly stated that it was ostensibly essential for the United States to bring its naval ships patrolling the waters of the Indian and Pacific oceans close to the shores of the coastal countries so that the people there could have a good look at America's naval might.

But it would be naive to assume that the new directive is aimed only at blackmailing and intimidating the independent countries and demonstrating America's naval might. It apparently reflects those concrete schemes which the Pentagon has worked out of late towards the Asian countries and, in particular, towards the oil-producing countries in the Near and Middle East. The Pentagon has seemingly decided that after the creation of its strike forces capable of attacking and capturing other countries' oil fields there should be some sort of a way this strike force could be protected and aided by the navy.

It is only natural that in Asia this latest act of unceremonious encroachment by the American military against the lawful rights of the independent countries has caused a wave of indignation. The press in India, Vietnam and Sri Lanka has written that the United States is creating a situation that incites all sorts of provocation and ventures near the coast of Asia, similar to the Tonkin incident, which the United States provoked as an excuse to launch its dirty aggressive war in Indochina. In this connection, many political analysts point to the current dangerous actions of the U.S. 7th Fleet near the shores of Vietnam and Kampuchea, (?sailing) there under the excuse of rescuing refugees from Indochina.

If the United States has the cynicism to send its warships for so-called first aid action, the very same warships that had taken part in the aggression against the Indochinese people, then who can vouch that the Pentagon may not concoct some other excuse for a new, large-scale provocation in that region? Of course, the directive of the U.S. Chiefs of Staff is no directive to other countries and peoples and it may be assumed that the independent Asian countries will be able to put the high-handed Pentagon strategists in their proper place. However, the very fact that such an unprecedented directive has been issued indicates once again Washington's true attitude towards the rights and interests of other people.

COMMENTATOR ON 'DIRECT U.S. CONNIVANCE TO ISRAELI AGGRESSOR'

LD141820 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

["Frank Admissions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 14, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes:

A spokesman for the U.S. Department of State, Thomas Reston, stated on Monday that the U.S. will veto the Kuwait draft resolution in the U.N. which envisages the right of the Palestinians to an independent state. Somewhat earlier, last Friday, President Jimmy Carter, talking in the White House to a group of editors, told them he was against any creation of a separate Palestinian state.

This stance of the USA fully coincides with that of Israel, which would not hear of recognizing the Palestine Arab people's right to statehood. The United States therefore hastened to support the Israeli manoeuvre about the plan to grant a truncated "autonomy" to the Arab population of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza sector.

The cynically frank statement made on Monday by Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan finally crossed all the t's and dotted the i's in the matter of American-Israeli relations.

Following recent accusations against the USA for allegedly changing its Middle-East policy to Israel's detriment, and Washington's subsequent hasty assurances that the U.S.A.'s attitude to Israel remains invariable, Dayan boldly called a spade a spade. Israel, he said, has American backing for its policy of attacking Palestinian camps in south Lebanon.

Israeli Prime Minister Begin, in his turn discarding any camouflage, stated that Israel is currently following an offensive policy against Palestinians in south Lebanon.

What, then, is the worth of the American verbal rebuke to Israel after the latest savage raid by Israeli military against south Lebanon? What conclusions are being drawn by Washington from the fact that the use of American weapons in these raids contravenes an American law restricting their utilisation to defensive purposes only? The reply to the question is one. Words words, words...no conclusions, no change. The "special relations" between Washington and Tel Aviv remain the corner-stone of the U.S. Middle East policy.

Let's take another look at Dayan's statement. His words mean that the U.S. is looking through its fingers at Israel's devastating raids on Lebanon, and is asking only for appearance's sake: Please, try not to kill civilians. But, this, indeed, is laughable. During bombing raids whole settlements in south Lebanon are razed from the face of the earth and scores of Palestine refugees and Lebanese civilians--women, old people and children--perish.

Let us, too, call a spade a spade: All this is the result of direct USA connivance to the Israeli aggressors. Being assured of invariable backing, the Israeli rulers continue to torpedo a peaceful settlement in the Middle-East, which is impossible without resolving the Palestine problem.

STATE DEPARTMENT REBUKES AMBASSADOR YOUNG FOR PLO MEETING

LD151156 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The United States secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, has reprimanded American Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, in connection with his meeting with the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi. The meeting took place 2 weeks ago at a New York reception and gave rise to Israel's indignation. Therefore, the State Department has dissociated itself from Andrew Young and said that the ambassador's move was unauthorized and that the policy of the United States, which does not recognize the PLO, remained unchanged.

Andrew Young, who leads the American delegation at the United Nations, has been officially criticized more than once for his moves and statements that were officially unauthorized. Last year he provoked the administration's dissatisfaction by saying that United States prisons contained hundreds and maybe thousands of political prisoners.

U.S. TO REESTABLISH INTELLIGENCE CENTER IN BEIRUT

LD132148 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The Arab papers have pointed to the intention of U.S. President Carter's administration to reconsider the ways and activity plans of its intelligence, particularly of the CIA, in the Middle East. The headquarters of the three services of U.S. intelligence was put into operation in the Middle East during the last fortnight, according to the Kuwaiti AS-SIYASAH. Washington has recently made a decision to reestablish the U.S. intelligence center in Beirut which 3 years ago was transferred to another Arab capital. Naturally these reports are causing a wave of anxiety among public quarters in the world. The CIA has taken part in a number of antigovernment plots in the Arab world. Its spies planned a number of political assassinations. It suffices to mention the numerous attempts to assassinate Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the leading figure in the Arab world. The official statements of the PLO have pointed to the participation of U.S. intelligence in the recent assassination of Zuhayr Muhsin, the prominent Palestinian personality. A number of Arab observers consider that the present activity of the CIA in the Middle East is directed against the enemies of the separate and capitulatory deals. The United States is linking its own imperialist interests with these deals and is trying at all cost to pave the way for such interests. Washington is of the opinion that all ways are suitable for the realization of this aim, beginning with the threat of military intervention and ending with the clandestine acts of sabotage which the CIA is carrying out.

CONTINUING CARTER RESHUFFLE AMONG WHITE HOUSE STAFF NOTED

LD150853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 11 August, TASS--President J. Carter has made a number of new changes in the White House staff during the reorganization of the government apparatus which he is undertaking. H. Jordan, recently appointed White House chief of staff, has announced that R. Lipshutz, counsel to the President, is returning to Georgia where he will handle Carter's financial affairs. T. Kraft, the President's assistant for political affairs, will also leave the White House and head the committee to reelect J. Carter for a second term as President. Several other changes have also been made. Commenting on the changes which have been made observers note that the "purge" has left virtually untouched the "Georgia team"--the President's close assistants who were working with him back during his 1976 election campaign.

KOROLEV COMMENTS ON 'UNSTABLE' SITUATION IN PRC

LD142058 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Our observer Vladimir Korolev comments on the situation in China.

The security forces dispersed a demonstration of Chinese peasants in Beijing recently. They arrived in the capital from various parts of the country to demand better living conditions. Poorly-dressed people with children in their arms chanted slogans: We want justice, we want food. In the meantime, about 100 invalid soldiers of Heilongjiang Province gathered near the government residence, Zhongnanhai, the "Closed City" as it is called in China. They called on the Chinese authorities for help, but that demonstration was dispersed as well.

The situation in China is such that it compels the working people to press more and more actively for an end to the Maoist order and arbitrary practices and for better living conditions. The position of the younger generation is particularly bad. In July, unemployed youth in Shanghai held a series of demonstrations demanding work. Even modest estimates reveal that there are some 400,000 unemployed young people in Shanghai at present. In urban areas the unemployment rate is even higher. The deputy Chinese prime minister, Li Xiannian, admitted in May that there are 20 million unemployed in the country. If one adds to this the number of people working partially, the total number of unemployed in China will reach 50 million.

Along with economic hardships and difficulties experienced by the working people, another distinct feature is the aggravation of the struggle for power. A series of major conferences is reported to have taken place in Beijing. They discussed the need to insure support by members of the Chinese Communist Party for the decisions of the 3d full-scale meeting of the party's Central Committee and to bring to an end factional conflict eroding the party. The 3d full-scale meeting of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held in December officially put an end to the campaign exposing the crimes of the gang of four that is, the leftwing extremists among Mao Zedong's associates and the previously-removed would-be successor to Mao, Marshal Lin Biao. Yet, judging from a statement made recently by Wei Guoquing, a member of the party's Political Bureau, abolishing the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four would be a long and complicated process which could not be dealt with in the next 2 or 3 years. It's obvious that behind that statement is the intention to carry out another campaign aimed at purging the party and state machinery.

Analyzing these facts, foreign observers unanimously conclude that the situation in China can be described as unstable.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER'S PROJECTED TRIP TO CHILE COMMENTED ON

LD142311 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1451 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

["Malevolent Connivance"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Banenko writes:

The Chilean ambassador in Beijing has confirmed that "plans exist for a visit" by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Santiago.

Does this news cause any surprise or lack of comprehension? No, it doesn't. It is well known that the Chinese authorities found a common language, including diplomatic language, with the fascist Pinochet junta even before many reactionary regimes did and, openly challenging world public opinion in spite of the growing isolation of the dictatorial regime in Santiago in the international arena, actively did business with the hangmen of the Chilean people.

China buys large quantities of copper and nitrates from the putschists in exchange for supplying weapons, which are used by the junta to avenge themselves on the patriots and to suppress mass demonstrations of protest in the country against the dictatorship. In the first quarter of this year alone the volume of trade between the two countries reached $20 million. This shows a considerable expansion in Chinese-Chilean commercial and economic relations, since the total trade turnover for all of 1978 was $38 million.

Three Chinese commercial delegations are due in Santiago in the near future to discuss the possibilities of increasing the volume of bilateral trade and expanding its variety. For this purpose Beijing has already granted the junta credits totaling more than $200 million.

The Chinese leadership's aid to Pinochet is by no means limited to the purely commercial aspect. An agreement has already been reached on an exchange of permanent military missions. It recently became known that China and Chile have concluded several agreements simultaneously, providing for the establishment of even closer ties with each other.

It is quite obvious that the same aims are being pursued by the arrangement of a visit by Huang Hua to Santiago. The monstrous encroachments by the bloody putschists on the rights and liberties of the Chileans are apparently greeted with lively interest and understanding in Beijing, where they willingly adopt Pinochet's experience and apply it to their own people. At the same time, annexation, expansion, and great-power hegemonism, which have become the inseparable components of the Chinese authorities' state policy, and particularly China's interventionist actions against neighboring Vietnam, win approval and support from the fascist junta.

The fellow conspirators have shown more than once how like each other they are, how close their aims are. How can they fail to be together, how should they not be bound closer and closer together in a malevolent alliance!

SRV REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES PRC STAND AT BEIJING TALKS

LD141414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beijing--Dinh Nho Liem, head of the Vietnamese Government delegation, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], speaking at another session of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks held here today, resolutely condemned the hegemonistic and militaristic policy of the Chinese leadership, its interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, subversive activities against the SRV and the attempts being undertaken to split the nonalinement movement.

The head of the delegation stated that Beijing's actions do not correspond to its assertions that "China persistently pursues a policy of peace" and "supports the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

As Dinh Nho Liem emphasized, the threats of some Chinese leaders "to teach Vietnam a new lesson" and the unceasing Chinese armed provocations along the border with the SRV make it particularly pressing to reach an agreement to halt armed operations along the border. The solution of this question not only corresponds to Vietnamese and Chinese interests but will also have a beneficial influence on peace and stability in Southeast Asia and all of Asia.

The SRV delegation has again suggested to the Chinese side to "discuss and conclude without delay an agreement concerning measures aimed at preserving peace and stability in the border regions and to create conditions favorable to the normalization of relations between the two countries." The delegation has emphasized the Vietnamese side's readiness to discuss any questions pertaining to relations between China and Vietnam in order to achieve progress at the talks.

The speech by Han Nianlong, the head of the Chinese delegation, did not contain any constructive proposals at all which would constructively promote the progress of the talks. He repeated the worn-out theses of official Chinese propaganda accusing the SRV, trying to place the blame for the continuation of the tense situation in Southeast Asia upon Vietnam.

Such a position of the Chinese side, as well as the practice of constantly dragging out the meetings between the delegations, a practice that Beijing is especially fond of, does not bear witness to a sincere desire by the PRC to achieve progress at the talks, said Dinh Nho Liem at a press conference.

SOVIET LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO DPRK LEADERS

LD152154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin have sent greetings to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Worker Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and to Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, which says:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people, we send cordial greetings to you, to the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, to the DPRK Central People's Committee, to the DPRK Administration Council and to all Korean people on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

In August 1945, the greetings says, the Soviet Army inflicted a defeat on militarist Japan and completed its liberation mission in Korea. The Japanese colonial overlordship which for a period of almost 40 years brought to the Korean people incalculable harm and suffering, came to an end. The liberation marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the country. For the first time the working people of the northern part of Korea became the masters of their own fate and received the opportunity of building an independent, democratic state. The cause of national and social liberation for which the Korean people had fought courageously for a long time triumphed.

Soviet people welcomed with all their hearts the achievements of the fraternal Korean people in creative labor and wish them new successes in socialist construction, in the struggle for a peaceful democratic unification of the country. We are sure, the greetings says, that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will develop and strengthen unswervingly in the name of the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism.

DPRK LEADERS SEND CABLES TO SOVIET LEADERS

LD142156 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 14, TASS--The General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea CC, President of the Korean Democratic People's Republic Kim Il-song sent a telegram to the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Korea (August 15).

"The Korean and Soviet peoples are bound by strong ties of friendship in the common struggle against imperialism, for the triumph of the great cause of peace and socialism. We always cherish the traditional relations of our friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples and will keep doing everything for the further fruitful development of these relations, says the telegram in part. [quote marks as received]

The prime minister of the Administrative Council of the KDPR Yi Chong-ok in a telegram to USSR Premier Aleksey Kosygin expressed certainty that "relations of friendship and cooperation, as shaped out between the Korean and Soviet peoples, will go on expanding and developing in diverse fields."

PRAVDA CRITICIZES JAPANESE DEFENSE CHIEF'S U.S. VISIT

LD141607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Vdovin "Commentator's Column": "Under Cover of the Old Myth"]

[Text] G. Yamashita, chief of the Japanese National Defense Agency, has paid a visit to the United States. It has been announced that he will have talks with Defense Secretary H. Brown and other Pentagon representatives. According to a report in the newspaper ASAHI at these meetings there will be an exchange of views on the military situation in Asia and the elaboration of joint operations by Japanese and U.S. armed forces in accordance with "the basic principles of Japanese-U.S. cooperation in the defense sphere."

On the eve of his visit G. Yamashita said at a press conference that he was fully determined to strengthen and develop military ties with the United States on the basis of the Japanese-U.S. Security Treaty. The National Defense Agency chief reiterated the myth of the "intensification of Soviet military potential in the Far East" and called for the further buildup of the Japanese armed forces' combat might. These statements leave no doubt that at the talks in Washington questions of Japan's further involvement in the Pentagon's adventurist strategy in the Far East and Asia will be discussed under the guise of "cooperation in the defense sphere."

The fact that this involvement is taking place at a growing rate is graphically borne out by the joint maneuvers by the Japanese and U.S. air and naval forces which have become increasingly frequent recently and during which "collaboration in defense against an attack from the north" is practiced. Under the same artificial pretext it is now planned to conduct large-scale combined arms exercises in which Japanese and U.S. ground forces will take part for the first time since the war.

The newspaper MAINICHI draws attention to the fact that subunits of the 17,000-strong Marine detachment based on Okinawa will take part in the ground froces exercises on the U.S. side. This branch of the U. S. Armed Forces has hever been used for the purpose of defense but has served and continues to serve as the Pentagon's strike force for suppressing the national liberation movements in Asia and other parts of the world.

The joint maneuvers by the Japanese and U.S. naval, air and now ground forces against the background of the National Defense Agency's recently increasingly frequent statements about "the growing Soviet threat" are a dangerous trend which does not accord with the Japanese people's mood. Official circles in Tokyo are verbally proclaiming a course toward peaceful and good-neighborly relations with all countries. But in fact it transpires that, using various pretexts, they are spurring on the country's militarization, conniving with those who are interested in tension in the Far East.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON FORMATION OF NEW INDIAN GOVERNMENT

LD141557 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 10 Aug 79 pp 14-15 LD

[A. Knyazev article: "India: A New Cabinet in Power"]

[Excerpts] In the last few days of July a new Indian Government was sworn in, headed by Charan Singh who held the posts of deputy prime minister and minister of finance in M. Desai's administration. As expected, the new cabinet is formed on the basis of a coalition. This event was preceded by energetic activity in Parliament to form various party combinations and regroup political forces. A decisive role was played in the success of C. Singh's mission by the support given to him by many parliamentarians belonging to the Indian National Congress Party, including supporters of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It is no accident that members of the Congress Party received the key portfolios of internal affairs, defense, industry and energy in his cabinet.

On 28 July C. Singh spoke on the radio, making an address to the nation which can be regarded as the first program statement of the government which he leads.

He indicated that the country's new leadership will focus its attention on resolving such serious socioeconomic problems as unemployment, the continuing rise in prices and inflation, the significant disproportions in income and levels of prosperity between different strata of the population and corruption in the state apparatus. He came out in favor of creating small enterprises in industry and agriculture but at the same time noted the importance of building, "where necessary," big industrial projects, including within the state sector.

As for India's foreign policy, the new prime minister stressed that as before it will be based on a course of nonalinement. A few days later it was announced in Delhi that C. Singh will head the Indian delegation to the conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government in Havana in September.

The change of government took place not long before an important date in the history of Soviet-Indian relations--the eighth anniversary of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty concluded 9 August 1971. The traditional Indian-Soviet friendship month which has begun in India, devoted to both the treaty anniversary and India's Independence Day which is celebrated 15 August, is regarded by observers as one more confirmation of the unchanging nature of Delhi's course of constantly strengthening multifaceted ties with the Soviet Union. A broad, positive response in the country greeted the telegram of congratulations from A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Charan Singh on his appointment as prime minister. The telegram expresses confidence that the "traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and India based on the 1971 Soviet-Indian treaty will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of strengthening peace and international security."

The turbulent political struggle in India has not left any of the country's parties indifferent. A change of leadership has taken place in the parliamentary faction of the Janata Party, recently in power and now in opposition. Jagjivan Ram, former deputy prime minister and defense minister, has become its leader instead of M. Desai. Desai himself has announced that he intends to leave active politics.

A resolution of a recent session of the Communist Party of India (CPI) Central Executive Committee noted that the events taking place in the country have "drawn leftwing and democratic parties considerably closer together" and that the "CPI....will seek, as before, the creation of a national alternative of leftwing and democratic parties and forces in the struggle against both communalism and authoritarianism. Only such a national alternative could insure the necessary solution of the country's critical problems."

As for CPI relations with the government headed by C. Singh, as I. Gupta, one of party's leaders, stated, "the party will remain in opposition in Parliament and will determine its attitude toward the government on the basis of the government's policy, program and real actions." In analyzing the composition of the new Indian Government certain Delhi commentators conclude that the inclusion in the cabinet of such competent figures as C. Subramaniam, T.A. Pai, K.C. Pant, Karan Singh and others who have lengthy experience of leadership activity in the last Congress government behind them testifies to the intention of C. Singh and his entourage of setting seriously about the resolution of the complex socioeconomic tasks facing the country.

How viable and long-lasting this government will prove to be is another matter. In the last 10 days of August a vote of confidence in the cabinet is to be held in Parliament. Even the most experienced and penetrating analysts examining the situation in India cannot yet predict the final outcome of the struggle taking place in this connection. Commenting on the situation which has arisen, the Indian newspaper THE PATRIOT writes: "The present uncertainty can only be ended by enlisting the support of democratic and progressive forces on the basis of a clearly formulated program and not by means of political maneuvers and machinations."

PRC-TRAINED INDIAN MIZORAM SEPARATISTS SURRENDER

LD142216 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 14, TASS--One more groupof separatists from the so-called "National Mizo Front" laid down arms today. This group of more than one hundred rebels include "Brigadier General" Biakchunga, several majors, among them commanders of sabotage teams who received training in special camps in Chinese territory. An official ceremony of the surrender of rebels was held inthe administrative centre of the united Mizoram territory--Aijal, the separatists declared their refusal to fight for Mizoram's secession and pledged loyalty to the Indian Constitution.

MOSCOW MARKS PAKISTAN INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY

LD142020 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Ivan Lavrov Commentary]

[Text] The 14th of August is a notable date in the history of Pakistan. Our observer Ivan Lavrov has this to say in this connection: According to many political commentators, Pakistan covered a long and complex road in the 32 years of its independence. It had to overcome the consequences of colonial rule. Reviewing the experience of government construction some observers and party officials say the certain instability of the internal political situation can be explained by the weakness and (?fragmentation) of the democratic forces. They welcome the signs of their unification because the cohesion of democratic forces wouldhelp to solve the problems facing the country.

For example, in spite of several rounds of the land reform, Pakistan still has up to 2 million landless peasants, while 3,000 major landlords own half of the arable lands. Such a correlation inevitably leads to stagnation in agriculture.

In foreign policy Pakistan experienced a long period of dependence on imperialism. It was drawn into two imperialist military alliances, SEATO and CENTO, and they kept the country away from the main road of the developing countries, the nonalinement movement. The past few years have seen positive changes in Pakistan's foreign policy orientation. It signed the Simla agreement with India, putting an end to the confrontation of the two states. It was followed by other understandings leading to trust and goodneighborliness between Pakistan and India. The country has left the military blocs and applied for membership in the non-alined movement. The complication of relations with neighboring Afghanistan has a negative influence on the situation in the area. All sincere friends of Pakistan feel that the improvement of these relations would meet the national interests of the two countries and the interests of stabilizing the situation in that part of the world and curbing the intrigues of outside forces.

As for the relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan, they have seen both ups and downs. The Soviet side has always favored the development of cooperation in trade, economy, culture and education, and such cooperation goes on well. There is growing bilateral trade. The Soviet Union helps with the construction of a power station and a metal works in Pakistan. The possibilities of Soviet-Pakistani cooperation are far from being exhausted and it can develop to the benefit of both sides.

AFGHAN STUDENTS SELECTED FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN USSR

LD150747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "To Study in the USSR"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 August--The selection of 1,500 young men and women who will start studies on 1 September this year at the VUZes of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent and other Soviet cities has been completed from among graduates of the high schools of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Your correspondent was told at the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Higher Education that the future Afghan students, who include many from worker and peasant families, will study 108 specialities. On returning home they will work at the joint Soviet-Afghan construction projects envisaged by the first and second 5-year plans.

BREZHNEV SENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO MALDIVES PRESIDENT

LD140811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives, a telegram in which on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on his own account he conveys wishes to the president and the friendly Maldives people on the occasion of the Republic of Maldives Independence Day.

In a reply telegram the Republic of Maldives president expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed wishes for progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

U.S., PRC TRIED TO USE 'MERCENARIES' TO RESTORE POL POT

LD141135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Special correspondent I. Shchedrov report: "Kampuchea: Barefaced Interference"]

[Text] The level plain is divided, as far as the eye can see, into square fields by earthen boundaries. These alternate with small groves of palms or bamboo, with wooden huts built on stilts hidden deep inside them. All along the left bank of the Mekong, in Kompong Cham and other provinces which I have had occasion to visit, the tracts of land are cut by inoperative "irrigation canals" set out in straight lines. Hundreds of thousands of people performing forced labor under the supervision of Pol Pot's overseers built these rediculous earthworks in accordance with the plans of semiliterate Maoist "specialists." It is a terrible spectacle, to match the ill-famed Chinese "backyard blastfurnaces" of the "Cultural Revolution" period. Many of those who were forced to work un these "irrigation construction battalions" died of disease or starvation or were killed by Pol Pot's bullies, and so never lived to see the liberation.

The stories recounted by the peasants are all similar, like the one which we heard from a 30-year old peasant woman named (Sen Sia) from the village of (Plakdaung). The owners of many of the deserted tracts of land are no longer among the living, she explained. Only 200 of her own fellow villagers survived out of the original 700. (Sen Sia's) parcel of land grows not only rice but also fast-growing sweet potatoes, manioc and vegetables. With her in the field were her children--two girls aged 8 and 10. Three members of (Sen Sia's) family were executed--two brothers and a sister.

The war is over, but mines left by Pol Pot's followers explode almost daily and people die. A week before I arrived, more than 50 people were blown to pieces in a field which had been mined. So even now one has to move cautiously along roads and paths which have been laid.

Things are still very difficult. Sometimes there is a shortage of even the primary necessities: foodstuffs and seeds. But during these past few months revolutionary power has taken deep root, defending the populace from annihilation and opening the way to national rebirth and social progress.

...Convoys of army trucks carrying infantrymen were moving east along the main Kompong Cham provincial highway. In the west of Kampuchea one of the major operations to liquidate the remnants of the counterrevolutionary gangs had ended. Pol Pot and Ieng Sary--Beijing's henchmen--themselves had been taken unawares and, when taking to their heels, had left behind in their last general headquarters in Ta Sanh some secret documents, including directives from Beijing. Among these were also found forged passports issued to the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary gangs as "citizens of the PRC."

From the seized documents and from interrogations of prisoners of war, many facts became known concerning the continuing attempts by Beijing to revitalize the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs and to create a united counterrevolutionary front against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Just recently Beijing and Washington have been coordinating their subversive activities against Kampuchea. Back in November of last year when the pro-Beijing regime in Phnom Penh was on the brink of collapse, Beijing's emissaries, according to press reports, held secret talks in Bangkok with U.S. representatives concerning the establishment of cooperation between the followers of Pol Pot and the "Khmer Serei"--units created with CIA money--and their ringleaders.

In particular, there was talk about terms on which U.S. puppet Gen Lon Nol and "armed forces loyal to him" would return to Kampuchea. At approximately the same time, caches of food, weapons and ammunition were being created by Pol Pot's followers on the instructions of Chinese advisers "in case of emergencies" in the Cardmom Mountains and in Koh Kong Province, where gangs of the CIA's Kampuchean mercenaries were operating. In January this year, in an interview with the French newspaper LE MATIN, the "UN spokesman" of the already defunct Pol Pot government expressed the readiness of Pol Pot's followers to cooperate with the followers of Lon Nol "for the sake," of course, "of saving the motherland."

After the overthrow of the pro-Beijing regime, the ringleaders of the "Khmer Serei" detachments operating on Kampuchean territory launched an appeal "to rally forces" to struggle against the young republic. According to information from AFP, several thousand armed CIA mercenaries are operating in regions of Kampuchea bordering on Thailand. At the beginning of the year 300 Pol Pot followers arrived at a secret "Khmer Serei" base in the Dangrek Mountains. In May reports appeared in the Western press citing reliable Chinese sources to the effect that Chinese secret services had devised a new operation to transfer 2,000 counterrevolutionaries from among the same CIA mercenaries, via illegal channels, into Kampuchea in the immediate future.

In the light of facts which are now public knowledge, Beijing and Washington's flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state in order to restore a murderous dictatorial regime toppled by the people becomes ominous. There is much still to be found out. A people's revolutionary tribunal was recently created to investigate the crimes of those responsible for the genocide in Kampuchea.

When the regime's leaders, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, were flown from Beijing to Phnom Penh in a special Chinese plane in the spring of 1975, the first thing they did was to set about completely "clearing" the cities of their inhabitants and driving 3 million city-dwellers into agricultural camps modelled on forced labor colonies. The cities were turned into stone deserts. All this was done under Pol Pot's hypocritical slogan: "The existence of cities gives rise to inequality." At the same time pogroms of "aliens"--Vietnamese, Burmese, Thais and others living there--were organized countrywide. The Maoist model of a rural "barracks socialism" spread in the shape of a ramified system of uniform agricultural "communes."

The "immediate and complete eradication of classes and social survivals" and "radical social revolution at all levels" proclaimed by the Maoist Pol Pot turned out in practice to be a policy of genocide toward both the overwhelming majority of Kampuchean people themselves and the peoples of the neighboring countries.

Criminals rarely confide their evil intentions. But there are moments when power makes them drunk. Last spring, after 2 years of unbridled mass terror, Pol Pot hinted: "One million Kampucheans is all we need to build a new society."

The fate which Beijing's stooges had in store for 7 million of the country's population of 8 million may be judged not only from the 3 million Kampucheans who were shot, tortured to death or died of starvation and disease during the years in which the clique of murderous dictators held sway.

By implementing a policy of genocide in Kampuchea through its underlings, among whom the local Huaqiao enjoyed particular trust, Beijing reckoned on settling millions of Chinese in the country and turning it into an outpost of its expansionism in Southeast Asia.

Such is the true face of the regime for which crocodile tears are being shed by latter-day "humanitarians" in Beijing and across the ocean who, moreover, are taking adventurist actions with a view to restoring it.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEFECTION TO PRC OF VIETNAM'S HOANG VAN HOAN

LD150829 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 August 1979 carries on page five a 300-word TASS-attributed report on the 8 August Vietnamese Fatherland Front Central Committee meeting in Hanoi which contains the following concluding paragraph:

"The members of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front Central Committee Presidium unanimously decided to expel from membership of the Presidium Hoang Van Hoan who has fled to China, and they also recommended that the National Assembly deprive him of his deputy's seat and severely censure him in accordance with the law."

VIETNAM'S XUAN THUY CONDEMNS PRC, U.S. POLICIES, AIMS

LD141848 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 14, TASS--The Beijing authorities, emulating the Chinese feudals and following in the footsteps of the present-day imperialists, are conducting an expansionist and hegemonistic policy in Southeast Asia. The independent and united Vietnam, carrying on a correct domestic and external policy, is an obstacle to them, it was stated by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

This is why, he stressed, the reactionary forces are coming out jointly in an attempt to weaken or, at least, lessen Vietnam's prestige in the international arena by launching a slanderous "human rights" campaign and unleashing a veritable propaganda war for the purpose of presenting in a distorted light the problem of "refugees" in Southeast Asia.

As to the "Vietnamese emigres", Xuan Thuy said, it should be recalled that by means of deceit the U.S. imperialists had evacuated from the country more than 100,000 persons before the Vietnamese liberation forces entered Saigon. Then the Chinese reactionaries staged the farce of "victimized Chinese", compelling many of them to leave Vietnam.... And then the Chinese cut short their aid, recalled their specialists and launched an armed aggression against Vietnam. Now the United States and China are jointly instigating other Vietnamese to leave the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This, Xuan Thuy stressed, is a veritable crime committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese authorities.

U.S., PRC ROLES IN CAUSE OF SRV REFUGEE PROBLEM NOTED

LD142030 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] Our observer Igor Dmitriyev comments on some aspects of the Indochina refugee problem. This is what he writes:

Judging by reports on the number of boat people rescued by a five-ship task force of the U.S. 7th Fleet, its crews are better trained for destruction than salvage operations. During the war in Vietnam, guns and aircraft of the 7th Fleet killed, wounded or made homeless many thousands of Vietnamese.

Now the task force is said to have picked up several dozens of boat people. It looks as though having set a house on fire first, America is now rescuing its occupants. While the humanitarian mission of the 7th Fleet, or so it is described in Washington, has been really blown out of proportion, few people in America writing about the refugee problem have the moral courage to look back. According to Vietnamese officials this is not the first time Vietnam has to deal with the refugee problem.

In 1975, 500,000 people fled the country fearing the bloodbath predicted by the former U.S. secretary of state, Henry Kissinger. As a matter of fact the prediction never materialized. The memory of the American intervention was so fresh that Washington preferred to keep the problem out of the limelight. The plight of half a million people at that time could be regarded by the world public as yet another crime by America against Vietnam and so Washington had enough sense not to discuss it publicly. Today the refugee problem is much the same as it was 4 years ago. The fact is that to a great extent refugees are former collaborators with the Americans who have been either corrupted by years of contact with the invasion forces or have made fortunes out of black market operations and other activities. Moreover, it is the same collaborators or ex-servicemen of the South Vietnamese Armed Forces who have organized the illegal business of taking people out of Vietnam. At least 4,000 of them have been arrested by the Vietnamese authorities. While the United States has withdrawn from Vietnam it has left in its wake economic chaos and destruction and also many acute social problems. Despite all this, America has done nothing to aid the country. The problem is aggravated by Beijing's hostility toward Vietnam. As was the case with the American invasion, Beijing's aggression against Vietnam has signalled a fresh wave of refugees, this time of ethnic Chinese leaving Vietnam for fear of Beijing's reprisals. Many thousands of Chinese flee their own country and join the ranks of the boat people. Two countries are in the forefront of the anti-Vietnam campaign involving the refugee problem--they are the United States and China. Both claim that their concern for the refugees stems from their dedication to human rights. Both have on their records aggression against Vietnam.

SRV ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS LAY WREATH AT LENIN'S TOMB

LD131419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Wreath Laying"]

[Text] On 5 August the delegation of leading political workers of the Vietnamese People's Army which is in Moscow headed by Col Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Main Political Directorate, laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown warrior by the Kremlin Wall.

Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, was present at the wreath laying.

ROMANIA, USSR TO SHARE CHEMICAL PRODUCTION, CONSERVE ENERGY

LD142048 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Our correspondent in Bucharest, Vladimir Ivanov, reports on Soviet-Romanian cooperation in chemical production:

A new agreement to be signed shortly on this cooperation is based on the need to economize Romania's energy resources. "The Soviet Union will become the supplier of products which require big energy expenditures and in return it will be importing those items which consume less energy to produce. The deepening of specialization is a key element of the Soviet-Romanian collaboration in the chemical industry." An official in charge of external contacts of Romania's Chemicals Industry Ministry told a Radio Moscow reporter that Soviet-Romanian cooperation has become a tradition.

"Soviet-Romanian cooperation in chemistry has good outlooks. The Soviet Union will ship equipment for producing soda, cellulose and other chemical products. In return, Romania will furnish oil-processing technology. Scientists and engineers from both countries will be involved."

The efficacy of such cooperation has been tested by life and it will provide a mighty impetus for economic growth in both countries.

PRAVDA CITES BULGARIAN PRESS ON BREZHNEV-ZHIVKOV MEETING

LD141503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Fraternal Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Sofia, 9 August--Today, under banner headlines, the Bulgarian central newspapers publish a report on the friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, stressing that this meeting which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality has reaffirmed the inviolability of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and complete unity of views.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO, organ of the BCP Central Committee, writes that the leaders of both parties and states expressed satisfaction at the confident development of the diverse Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov rated highly the master scheme for production sharing and specialization up to 1990.

The significance of the Crimea meetings, the newspaper writes, is determined by the socialist community's constantly growing role in the modern world and by the great Soviet Union's historic mission in the struggle for peace and progress. It is also determined by socialist internationalism's crucial role for the unity and closest cooperation between fraternal countries and parties, for building a developed socialist society and for devising and implementing the common foreign policy line of the Warsaw Pact states. This is also confirmed by the range of problems discussed at the Crimea meetings. The exceptional authority of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, whose name is linked with the elaboration and implementation of all the most important initiatives for strengthening international security and for the defense of mankind's superme right--the right to live in peace--is being manifested with new vigor.

NARODNA ARMIYA notes that this year's Crimea meetings are taking place at an especially important and crucial period in international relations. The signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty and L.I. Brezhnev's Vienna meeting with U.S. President J. Carter are creating preconditions for radical steps toward real disarmament and the reduction of the danger of an outbreak of thermonuclear war.

Unity With Bulgaria

LD141001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Indestructible Unity"]

[Text] Sofia, 10 August--The friendly meeting in the Crimea between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov is a shining new manifestation of the indestructible friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. It gave a powerful stimulus to all-round Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation and is a major contribution to consolidating the socialist community's unity, the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO, organ of the BCP Central Committee, writes today.

The newspaper devotes an editorial article to the results of the Crimea meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. This meeting, RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes, reasserted the exceptionally great significance of summit talks both for the development of bilateral relations and for the unity of actions of the fraternal socialist states. The Bulgarian people assess highly Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's great contribution to consolidating this unity and his invaluable services in the cause of strengthening and enriching cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples and in the struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

The Bulgarian people, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses, guard and strengthen as their most sacred possession the friendship and fraternity with the peoples of the great Soviet Union. Feelings of fraternity have taken deep root in every Bulgarian's heart. They are fully manifested in building a developed socialist society. Soviet-Bulgarian relations are developing dynamically and acquire qualitatively new features every year. Recent years have provided much convincing proof of this dynamic aimed at all-round integration and rapprochement between the USSR and Bulgaria.

The Crimea meeting between the leaders of our parties and states, the newspaper notes, if of great international significance. It took place at a crucial moment, when great efforts must be made to deepen political detente and extend it to the military sphere. That is why our countries' leaders were quite right to stress the special significance of limiting the arms race and making a gradual transition to real disarmament measures.

ZA RUBEZHOM CITES REPORT ON HOXHA BOOK ON CHINA

LD141415 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 33, signed to press 8 Aug 79 p 15 LD

[ATA report: "The 'Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution' in China--the Result of the CCP's Deviation from the Ideas of Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] Tirana--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, reviewing E. Hoxha's book "Thoughts on China," writes that "The 'Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution' was not a revolution, that it was neither great nor cultural, and--most important--not in the least proletarian." The conclusion is that the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" is the direct consequence of errors and serious distortions in the line and previous activity of the CCP headed by Mao Zedong and deviation from many principles and provisions of Marxism-Leninism, that the CCP was never a genuinely Marxist-Leninist party, and that Mao Zedong was never a Marxist, still less the "greatest Marxist," as the Chinese revisionists claim. That is why the root of the evil in all the CCP's views and actions must be sought in its anti-Marxist, antiproletarian, antisocialist, revisionist, pragmatist and eclectic, trotskyite and anarchist general line and in the "Thoughts of Mao Zedong," which form its theoretical base.

Mao Zedong and his successors flagrantly flouted the basic principles and conclusions of Marxism-Leninism and the theory and practice of scientific socialism. This was embodied in the creation of the unprecedented cult of Mao Zedong, when the role of the masses was consigned to oblivion and the essentially idealist-subjective viewpoint on "heroes" and the "crowd" was preached and when this cult even took on repulsive mystic and religious forms.

How did Mao Zedong and his successors act? They eliminated their party, which was communist in name only and the army took control of everything. The "Cultural Revolution" allotted an extremely dangerous role, unacceptable to Marxist-Leninists, to the army, which was set above the party and government and was depicted as a model for everyone.

There was no dictatorship of the proletariat in China and socialism was not built. The Chinese revolution did not go beyond the bounds of bourgeois democratic revolution. The Chinese bourgeoisie are masters in their own house and the working class is not in power and does not lead Chinese society. Therefore the so-called Cultural Revolution was not and could not be a continuation of the revolution in the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as Maoist propaganda made out, but was a mystification, a "palace coup on the scale of all China," and this so-called revolution was led by non-Marxist elements who were eliminated in their turn by means of a military coup by other anti-Marxist and fascist elements.

The "Thoughts of Mao Zedong" are completely contrary to Marxism-Leninism, and therefore an uncompromising struggle must be waged against them to the bitter end.

ON EUROPEAN SECURITY IN LIGHT OF USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD141818 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Political observer Anatoliy Potapov's Interview with Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, on the "Helsinki--4 Years Later" Program]

[Text] [Potapov] The Helsinki Final Act has a section which is called a document on measures to strengthen trust and some aspects of security and disarmament. What is it about? It means that the states wishing to eliminate causes of tension decided to strengthen mutual trust and agreed on some concrete measures. In particular the states agreed in Helsinki that they would notify each other of large military exercises carried out by land forces when the scale of exercises exceeded 25,000 men. Why is such a notification of large military exercises necessary? The document explains this quite clearly. The states agreed on this to reduce the danger of armed conflict and to contribute to the correct understanding and evaluation of military activity which could provoke fears, particularly when the participating states do not have precise and timely information on the character of such activity. As you see, such an agreement is quite a new feature. This did not exist either before or after World War II. This measure was born at the Helsinki conference.

In June 1979, in the Baltic Military District, the military exercises codenamed Nemen were in progress. Foreign military observers were invited from states which participated in the Helsinki conference. During the last 4 years our country has been inviting foreign military observers to all exercises on the scale which was mentioned in the Final Act. Among the observers were officers from socialist states and NATO member-countries. The military observer from the GDR, Maj Gen (Pankow), granted an interview to Soviet television. He said that the invitation to the military exercise Nemen made to observers from countries which participated in the European conference has proved once more that the Soviet Union is consistently fulfilling its obligations contained in the Final Act, including the trust measures. The invitation to military observers to attend such exercises, said Maj Gen (Pankow), makes it possible to exercise control over the implementation of the Final Act and creates a good climate for cooperation and mutual understanding.

It was decided at the Helsinki conference that considering the development of relations in Europe between states which took part in the conference, the possibility of further expansion of trust measures would be examined. New concrete steps in military detente will become possible and probable. The socialist countries consider that the time has come, and the Warsaw Pact member-states are making new proposals in the sphere of strengthening trust.

Taking part in our program is Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department. I would like to ask you, Leonid Mitrofanovich, what is the essence of the new proposals made by the socialist countries and what has been the West's reaction to them.

[Zamyatin] The last year was a year of many initiatives from the Soviet Union directed at strengthening detente with measures which would lead to military detente. These proposals were discussed at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries at the end of last year. These proposals were the subject of discussions at the conference of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries, held in May this year. These proposals were also the subject of an exchange of views between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter at the summit meeting in Vienna.

Although the summit dealt with limitation of strategic arms, questions concerning European security were examined and discussed. What is the essence of the Soviet proposals? Primarily, the Soviet Union looks at the future from the point of view that it is necessary to propose, examine, discuss and adopt concrete steps which will lead to a reduction of military confrontation between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe. In this connection the proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the countries which participated in the Helsinki conference should pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other, deserves great attention. What is interesting is that the reaction of Western powers to this proposal was that alright, it is nuclear weapons which should not be used against each other. This means that there would be a temptation to use conventional weapons. The Soviet Union answered by changing its proposal--or rather by making an addition to it. Leonid Ilich said that we are ready to agree that the states which signed the Helsinki Final Act should pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other.

[Potapov] So that it would be something like a nonaggression pact?

[Zimyatin] Yes, this is how Leonid Ilich Brezhnev described these proposals at his preelection speech on 2 March this year. It means that we are expanding the sphere of this agreement among the states which signed the Helsinki Final Act. What is the essence of this proposal? It will form a concrete foundation for one of the most important political principles of peaceful coexistence which all states recognize--it is the principle of the nonapplication of force--or the threat of force--to solve controversial issues. Among other measures which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have proposed to their Western partners are the trust measures. They stem from the Helsinki Final Act. Now, with the experience of the past years, we propose to expand the trust measures and to transfer them to the sphere of the notification of large military exercises--which has already been partially done on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act--and also to naval exercises if they are held near the territorial waters of other states.

It should also apply to large air force exercises. This includes notification and also the possibility of the presence of observers from other countries.

[Potapov] And large armed forces movements.

[Zamyatin] And large armed forces movements. You stress this feature quite correctly. It is frequently asked: What does this provide, this notification? You see, if large armed forces movements take place--as a military exercise--it is possible that a situation would arise when, for example, the United States held large military exercises in the middle of June in which U.S. strategic aircraft took part and a strategic missile was launched toward the East. These maneuvers were held not just on U.S. territory, but in Canada and on some islands connected to Japan. Finally there was an imitation of a nuclear explosion. If there is no previous notification of such large movements of armed forces, some definite misunderstandings and mistakes may occur followed by rather sad consequences. This was also mentioned in the Helsinki Final Act. Why are these strict measures necessary? We are proposing now to expand the sphere of trust measures to the above-mentioned situations as well.

[Potapov] Leonid Mitrofanovich, talks are in progress in Vienna on mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe. These talks have been going on for a long time and there is no progress. If they advanced in some way, it would make a great contribution to military detente. What is the reason in your view? Why are the talks at a standstill?

[Zamyatin] I am sure that if there was progress at the Vienna talks on limitation of weapons and armed forces, it would naturally be very significant for detente in central Europe. But, unfortunately, through the fault of our Western partners, the Vienna talks have been marking time for several years already. They are marking time now under a farfetched pretence. In 1976 already the Western states proposed that 23--the countries of the Warsaw Pact--and the NATO countries should exchange figures on the number of armed forces which each side has in central Europe. These figures were produced: The Warsaw Pact stated that it had 987,300 men and the NATO countries said they had 981,000 men, including correspondingly 805,000 men in land forces for NATO countries. Instead of passing on from these figures to concrete discussion of Soviet proposals on the establishment of collective ceilings of 900,000 men for each bloc--for the Warsaw Pact and for the NATO bloc--and correspondingly reduction of the land armed forces to 700,000 men for each bloc, the Western states have literally been querreling with us since 1978 saying that the figures produced by the Warsaw Pact countries do not correspond to the data at the disposal of NATO countries about our armed forces and the forces of Warsaw Pact countries. They quote figures of 80,000 or 125,000 men [as heard] and so forth. But the most important point is that when Soviet representatives at the talks ask for the sources from where they have obtained their figures and why they have reason to question the figures which we have given them officially--the Western countries refuse to answer. They quarrel around these figures, that is all. What is more, they ask why the Soviet Union cannot agree on the figures quoted by Western representatives. It is because we do not have these armed forces and we cannot accept some other figures and reach an agreement on them because we would have to reduce to the figures which NATO would like to force on us.

[Potapov] In fact they do not want the principle of equal security.

[Zamyatin] That is it. It is for this purpose that these objections are made and that these fruitless talks are held. The other purpose in disputing these figures is, I think, because the Western states have not wanted in the least to reduce their armed forces and weapons in central Europe in recent years. In any case--I have recently visited the FRG and I have put to our German colleagues, to our West German colleagues, these arguments we are now discussing. It was at a symposium about detente. The answer I received was that as long as the Soviet Union is increasing its armed forces in Europe, the Western states, including the FRG within the collective commitments in NATO, is obliged to accept additional weapons on its territory. This seems to be the essence of the Western position. Primarily the Soviet Union is not increasing its armed forces in Europe, and we have said that since 1973, when the Vienna talks began, we have not increased our armed forces in Europe even by 1 soldier. Now it seems that the Western powers will probably adopt a decision at the December NATO session to place new types of missiles--European strategic missiles with a medium-range--on FRG territory. These missiles were improved and can reach the territory of the Soviet Union. This is being done on the insistence of the United States within the NATO framework. Therefore it is a question not of reducing the NATO armed forces in Europe, but of increasing the armed forces. Because of this the Vienna talks have been dragged out. This is a second explanation.

[Potapov] And at the same time during the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna an agreement was reached because the principle of equal security predominated.

[Zamyatin] It was this principle which made it possible to hold talks--even prolonged talks--on the limitation of the more sensitive weapons for both sides, the limitation of strategic weapons. However, by maintaining the principle of equal security we succeeded in reaching an agreement--the one called SALT II--which envisages the quantitative and qualitative limitation of these weapons and their reduction. When the approach is such that it does not violate the principle of equal security, it is possible to reach an agreement.

I am sure that if this principle were applied in the Vienna talks on Europe now and if the Western side observed it, there would be no difficulty in finding an agreement on these questions.

[Potapov] The socialist countries have proposed to hold a general European conference this year on a political level with all participants in the Helsinki conference to discuss the measures of trust. However, the West says that there will be a meeting in Madrid of all participants next year so there is no need for another conference.

[Zamyatin] The one does not exclude the other. The socialist countries proposed a conference this year to examine the proposals we are speaking about now, measures of trust, the pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and other measures we have mentioned. This conference could adopt really practical decisions which could relax tension and which could be eventually adopted as an agreement to be presented at the Madrid meeting. It would contribute to a successful discussion of other questions at the Madrid meeting. The Madrid meeting must be seen not as a meeting at which one aspect of the Helsinki agreement would be discussed, as happened in Belgrade at the initiative of the Western powers. We consider that the Belgrade meeting could have been much more successful if it had really fulfilled the tasks which confronted it--that is the discussion of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole, that is all its provision. The Madrid meeting can be successful only if it is carefully prepared and if the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole are examined, including measures directed at the implementation of military detente in Europe. If someone arrives with demagogic slogans, as happened in Belgrade, then one can say already that they will try to either wreck or complicate the conference as they did in Belgrade. It is not demagogic slogans which can solve such questions, but carefully prepared and carefully thought out programs, including the measures connected to military detente which we have spoken about.

[Potapov] Four years have passed since Helsinki and the spirit of Helsinki has been confirmed as a concept already. However, the 4 years have not been a straight road in diplomacy, in history or in politics. The path was of course very complicated. We know many examples when obstacles were raised to the process of detente. Tell me, please, in your view for whom is it advantageous to rouse enmity between peoples? It will probably continue in this way.

[Zamyatin] Primarily, it is the circles which want to exchange detente for the arms race and for the siting of new types of weapons.

The subject of the siting of neutron weapons, against which the public of all Europe protested, is not yet dead. The Americans have not abandoned this idea, and they continue to produce the Pershing missiles which can be adapted to carry these weapons. They can site them at any moment in Europe and equip them with warheads. The military-industrial complex, which is interested in the wrecking of disarmament and wants to implement an arms race, is exercising enormous pressure through every means at its disposal, through the formation of various committees and by influencing the representatives who hold the talks and the governments which hold the talks within the NATO framework, under the pretext of the mythical Soviet military threat. You know that a decision has adopted on an automatic annual increase of the NATO countries' military expenditures by 3 percent. This is irrespective of the international situation.

Finally, forces have become active in Europe which are against the process of detente. I have seen with my own eyes demonstrations by neofascist groups--still rather small groups--in West Germany. They carry fascist slogans saying "Power to the Fuehrer" and so on and so forth. These groups are imitating the Nazis. This is not simply an observation by one man. It is recognized by the FGR constitutional organ which is called upon to supervise the implementation of the constitution. It realizes that a renaissance of neonazi groups is taking place in West Germany. A considerable part of reactionary propaganda in the FRG contributes to this. For example, large quantities of literature are published and movies are shown which whitewash Hitlerite fascism and which show it in such a way as not to provoke revulsion among young people, not to provoke anger but, on the contrary, almost encourage imitation of these cutthroats who committed their infamous deeds on European territory and on the territory of the Soviet Union. The FRG authorities do not hinder this. The appearance and renaissance of fascism is not characteristic of West Germany alone. Neofascist groups have appeared in the United States also, and they have appeared in Europe. They are connected to terrorist groups. The process in this sphere is not simple either which could use military force, armed to impose another disaster on the people in Europe.

Our Communist Party, its Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devote their activity to this, an activity directed at the prevention of the possibility of an appearance of a threat of war. All proposals are imbued with this idea.

[Potapov] Leonid Mitrofanovich, I think this is the right time to remember Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's statement at the Moscow meeting of the states members of the Warsaw Pact in November of last year. Leonid Ilich said: Despite the new activity of various forces opposing detente, we are far from pessimistic. The possibilities for an advance in the improvement of the world's political climate do exist and they are considerable. And so next year the representatives of the countries which participated in the general European conference will meet in the capital of Spain. It will be a new step along the path begun at the historic forum in Helsinki. The consultations of the states in preparation for the meeting in Madrid have already begun.

ARMY PAPER ON NATO'S USE OF MINISUBMARINES

LD140913 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 August 1979 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Reader Asks for Information" an 800-word article by engineer A. Popov based on foreign press materials and entitled "Soviet Front Under the Water." Replying to a letter from an Odessa reader asking about the use of miniature submarines in "the espionage and subversion arsenal of the imperialist states' special services," Popov describes briefly submarine warfare in World War II and goes on to mention present-day miniature submarine developments in Italy, the FRG and the United States. He concludes:

"In expanding their subversive activity against the USSR and the other socialist community countries, U.S. military circles and their NATO bloc allies are constantly improving the technical arsenal of espionage and subversion facilities and the methods of their application. Thus, special subunits of saboteurs took part in 'Autumn Forge-78,' last year's large-scale NATO maneuvers, covering an enormous area, including the Atlantic from Norway to the Mediterranean. The press reported that they included saboteur-frogmen landed from miniature submarines."

COMMENTARY NOTES TIES WITH FRG ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD111346 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

["On the Road of Cooperation"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 11, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Savvin writes:

August 12, 1970, the day when the treaty between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed in Moscow, holds a special place in the history of Soviet-West German relations. With the signature of this treaty a turn was made from confrontation to normalization and development of all-round mutually beneficial cooperation between the two states. The Moscow treaty was an event of great importance not only for the two countries. It laid one of the cornerstones for the edifice of detente in Europe and provided an impetus to positive changes in the continent. The intervening period has clearly shown that this document not only retains its basic significance for Soviet-West German relations but is also one of the decisive factors for ensuring the relaxation of international tension and for strengthening security in Europe.

During the period the treaty has been in operation the two countries have done much to strengthen mutual cooperation between them. The relations between the USSR and the FRG have acquired a qualitatively new character and their cooperation has spread to diverse spheres.

Summit meetings have become important milestones in the development of bilateral relations. The joint declaration and the agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation in the economy and industry, which were signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt in Bonn in May last year, are dependable instruments for the further development of Soviet-West German ties. The expansion of commercial, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the documents signed helps consolidate the material foundation of detente and strengthen all-round ties for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

The important results of their mutually beneficial cooperation find expression in the growing economic ties between them. These ties with the Soviet Union are now actively maintained both by world-known concerns and medium and small firms in the FRG. Here is one figure to illustrate the scale of business partnership between the two sides: The number of big projects involving the two sides exceeded 350 last year.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union helps the FRG keep tens of thousands of jobs in the conditions of a prolonged slump in the west. This is a very important factor considering the fact that unemployment on the Rhine has reached almost a million and has stayed at this level for a number of years.

Regular meetings by ministers and parliamentaries, political and public leaders of the two states have become a usual thing and there are growing cultural and tourist exchanges which are playing a no small part in improving mutual understanding between the peoples.

The call made by Leonid Brezhnev on the West German television in May last year remains as pertinent as ever. He said then: "Let us continue worthily the historic work started by the signature of the Moscow treaty of 1970. Let us develop and enrich good traditions of cooperation in the interests of the peoples of our two countries, in the interests of further strengthening peace and developing fruitful cooperation in Europe and throughout the world."

PRAVDA REJOINDER ON DIE PRESSE OIL ALLEGATIONS

LD141323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[V. Sharov "Rejoinder": "Clouding the Issue"]

[Text] The Viennese newspaper DIE PRESSE has circulated its latest anti-Soviet sensation. According to DIE PRESSE "no information on oil extraction has been disseminated since 1977" in the USSR. Under the smokescreen of this primitive lie, the newspaper has released a whole flock of canards. Among these is the possible "20 percent reduction in oil exports" from the USSR and Moscow's "secret pricing policy." For versimilitude, reference is even made to certain specialists of the Vienna-based International Economic Research Institute [name as published].

What were all these fictions needed for? The fact is obviously that as a result of the acute energy crisis gripping the capitalist world, there is particularly great interest at the present time in the West as to how the USSR and the other CEMA countries are tackling energy problems. DIE PRESSE would like to create in its readers the impression that socialism too has failed to find any solutions here. But what is really the case?

The countries of our community have devised and are implementing a long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials through 1990. Major projects for the construction of nuclear power stations, gas and oil pipeline installations, and super-high-tension power transmission lines are being implemented by joint efforts. The following statistics--which, incidentally, were widely published--were quoted from the rostrum of the recent CEMA session in Moscow. In the current 5-year plan period almost 370 million tons of oil, 46 million tons of petroluem products, 88 billion cubic meters of gas, and 64 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity will have been delivered to CEMA countries from the Soviet Union, and the deliveries are scheduled to be increased by a further 20 percent in the next 5-year plan period.

As far as oil extraction in the USSR is concerned, you only have to open any Soviet newspaper for 21 July this year in order to read "secret"--to quote DIE PRESSE's words--data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration: in the first half of the year 287 million tons of oil (including gas condensate) was extracted in the Soviet Union. This is more than in any other country of the world.

Such are the facts. But of what concern are facts to DIE PRESSE? Its only desire is to cloud the issue!

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES CABLES WITH SWISS PRESIDENT

ID141505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[TASS Report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Hans Huerlimann, President of the Swiss Confederation, a telegram conveying to him and the Swiss people sincere congratulations and best wishes on Switzerland's national holiday.

In an answering telegram H. Huerlimann has expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and best wishes.

CPSU'S PTITSYN, SHAPOSHNIKOV ARRIVE IN OSLO

ID141431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS Report: "CPSU Delegation's Arrival in Oslo"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation consisting of V.N. Ptitsyn, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Murmanskiy CPSU Obkom (the delegation leader), and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for Oslo 11 August at the invitation of the Communist Party of Norway Central Committee.

The delegation arrived in Oslo the same day. At the capital's airport it was met by M.G. Knudsen, chairman of the Communist Party of Norway. Yu. A. Kirichenko, USSR ambassador to Norway, was among the welcoming party.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

ID101226 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--The Ambassador of the Turkish Republic Ercument Yavuzalp presented his credentials to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at the Kremlin today.

A friendly talk on questions of mutual interest took place after the presentation ceremony and exchange of speeches between Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Ercument Yavuzalp. Taking part in it was Igor Zemskov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

MAGAZINE EXAMINES IRANIAN NATIONAL MINORITY PROBLEMS

LD141253 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 10 Aug 79 pp 8-9 LD

[P. Mezentsev article: "Iran: Facing Complex Problems"]

[Text] On 3 August representatives were elected to the National Consultative Council, or, as the Iranian press calls it, the "Council of Experts." It is to study and eventually draw up a draft new constitution for the Islamic Republic of Iran. This draft will subsequently be submitted to a nationwide referendum.

Around the Elections to the "Council of Experts"

A thousand electoral districts were formed, where the electors had to choose 73 experts from among 300 candidates. Practically all political parties and groups, as well as associations of clergy, had the right to nominate candidates for the Consultative Council. Incidentally, clergy associations put forward more than 120 candidates--religious figures, so that, as Ayatollah Khomeyni stated, the new constitution would be "100 percent in accordance with Islam." In Iran "everything must be Islamic," he stressed in his recent address to Iranians in connection with the celebration of the birthday of the 12th Shi'ite Imam.

However, certain political organizations, including relatively popular ones such as the National Front, the National Democratic Front, the Republican Party of the Muslim People of Iran and others, refused to nominate candidates, for various reasons. The Republican Party leadership, for instance, demanded, as the Tehran TIMES newspaper writes, that the elections be postponed to a later date, since the candidates did not have enough time to put their programs and views to the voters. The National Democratic Front and the bourgeois democratic Jambesh (Movement) Party objected to the candidacy of employees of the executive organs of power and members of the present legislative organ--the Islamic Revolutionary Council. A spokesman for the National Front explained his organization's decision in terms of the fact that the "Council of Experts" will not be democratic in nature and cannot be a substitute for a constituent assembly, which it was formerly planned to create.

Nonetheless the elections to the Consultative Council took place, and the results, as the leaders of these parties expected, brought victory for representatives of the clergy. At the time of going to press the official results had not been published. But, as the newspaper DAMDAD reported, not one nonreligious organization has had its candidates elected to the "Council of Experts." It has been announced that the council is to meet for its first session on 11 August.

The 3 August elections again reflected the unresolved nature of many serious political, economic and social problems in Iran, problems around which open confrontation has arisen between forces with extremely diverse ideological views. Suffice it to say that there are more than 100 parties, groups and groupings in Iran at present. The unwritten program of many of them reflect subjective views on the changes taking place in the country, and often simply the personal ambitions of individual leaders trying to gain a monopoly of dominance in the revolutionary movement. The ranks of many groupings, as the Iranian press notes, have been penetrated by pro-shah elements so as to undermine the revolution from within. All this made Khomeyni repeat on the eve of the elections his earlier view on the impermissibility of forming numerous parties and groupings in the country. This view evoked protests from certain political circles, as evidence of the lack of the necessary democratic freedoms in the country.

Also tending to disunite the Iranian people is the fact that national problems inherited from the shah's regime remain unresolved. As is known, apart from the Persians, who make up about one-half of the country's population of 35 million, relatively large national communities live in Iran: Azerbaijanis, Kurds, Turkomans, Baluchis, Arabs and others. Their democratic strata played an active part in the struggle against the monarchy, and like the Persians, they consider the birth of the Islamic republic to be their achievement. They are now waiting for the implementation in practice of the proclaimed principle of defending the interests of working people of different nationalities.

In the process of democratization of Iran's political life a basis will evidently be found for further positive actions in resolving the nationalities question on a constitutional basis. But the social program put forward by the new regime so far are demonstrations by national minorities expressing their dissatisfaction. Great disputes are being aroused, for instance, by an article included in the draft constitution in which the Jafar teaching is defined as the official religion in Iran, that is, only the Shi'ite form of Islam. This, representatives of other Muslim sects state, is contradictory to the draft's provision on all-Islamic rule and to the principles of equality between Shi'ites and Sunnites.

The Nationalities Question

National minorities are insisting that they be granted administrative and cultural autonomy within a united Iranian state, which is nonetheless regarded by certain politicians as a manifestation of separatism. At the same time many prominent Iranian politicians, taking into account the diversity of ethnic groups inhabiting the country, support their movement for regional autonomy within a framework of statewide unity. Moreover, during the recent bloody clashes which flared up in Kurdish regions progressive organizations took the side of the Kurds, who were demanding the adoption of just decisions with respect to their province.

The conference of representatives of the Kurdish population held in Sanandaj in June, in a resolution it adopted, condemned separatism and stressed the Kurds' desire to obtain only internal autonomy. A proposal was put forward on creating elected councils locally in accordance with the norms of autonomy, councils which would be concerned with socioeconomic and cultural questions within their regions and would elect representatives to the central organs of power.

Tehran eventually agreed to the holding of elections to local organs of power--committees which would be involved with the internal, national and cultural affairs of Iranian Kordestan.

Progressive forces in Iran propose that such measures be extended to the entire country: They express readiness to take part in the elaboration of a charter defining the role of elected regional committees in other Iranian provinces too, which would ultimately abolish the monarchist concept of a nation state.

The new authorities are apparently not yet ready to resolve this problem. Before the verdict is returned, in several regions local unofficial administrative organs have sprung up and various collisions have taken place with certain representatives of the central authorities. That is what happened in the early summer in Khuzestan, where the Arab population had been suffering discriminatory oppression for a long time. Their original culture and language were suppressed. [paragraph continues]

When army units and subunits of the "Guard Corps of the Islamic Revolution" appeared in Khorramshahr, Abadan and other cities in southwestern Iran, armed clashes flared up between them and the local population, leading to deaths. A similar picture could be observed in the provinces of western Azerbaijan and Khorasan. It must be supposed that this did not happen without the participation of those who are striving, as before, to kindle discord between nationalities living in Iran.

Of course, the enemies of the Iranian revolution have not yet laid down their arms. They are trying to kindle national discord, create an atmosphere of instability in different regions and ultimately stifle the revolution. This is also promoted by the reactionary Western press, which often incites the Iranians to internecine war. Thus Britain's GUARDIAN writes provocatively: "Whoever controls the oil-rich southwestern province of Khuzestan virtually possesses the key to the country's economic prosperity. This gives special significance to the desire for autonomy on the part of Iran's ethnic Arabs." The Paris newspaper LE FIGARO virtually recommends that the Khorramshahr region (in Khuzestan) be made one of the main jumping-off points for the struggle by emigrants supporting the shah against the new regime. All this, of course, does not help to stabilize the situation in Iran or strengthen its unity.

Speaking on national television on 1 August, Iranian Prime Minister M. Bazargan stressed that the shah and his clique, supported by international imperialism and Zionism, are setting in motion all resources at their disposal in order to create an atmosphere of instability in various regions of Iran.

Genuinely national patriotic forces in Iran are striving to help the government establish normal life in the country, in all its provinces and regions.

MUSLIMS STAGE 'PROVOCATIVE ATTACKS' IN TEHRAN

LD151002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2340 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] Cables from Iran report that Iranian Interior Minister Sabbaghian has appealed to all citizens not to take part in demonstrations which do not have the government's permission. The minister gave as a reason for this appeal a reference to the fact that antirevolutionary forces could allegedly use such demonstrations to organize unrest.

One's attention is drawn by the fact that the government's decision about strict control of demonstrations has come after clashes in Tehran between people taking part in a mass demonstration organized by leftwing associations, and groups of militant Muslims armed with iron staves. The people taking part in the demonstration did not respond to the provocative attacks of the armed Muslims. But the impression is that the government is taking the side not of those who tried to march calmly down the streets of Tehran but of the attackers.

SOVIET JOURNAL NOTES CHANGES IN SAUDI ARABIAN POLICY

LD141024 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

["On New Tendencies in Saudi Arabia's Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 14, TASS--Saudi Arabia has started displaying greater flexibility and independence in foreign policy, writes the journal "ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY".

"The course of the events in September-October 1978 has reaffirmed the fact that there is much in common between the positions of Jordan and Saudi Arabia on the problem of a Middle East settlement, the article point out. Both Amman and Riyadh denounced As-Sadat's capitulatory splitter position, his going away from solution of the Palestinian problem and renunciation of the struggle for Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied by it in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem.

As-Sadat's overt betrayal of the interests of Arab peoples and, above all, of the Arab people of Palestine has been a spurt for Saudi Arabia's and Jordan's drawing closer to the states, members of the National Front of Steadfastness and confrontation (which includes Algeria, Syria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization). The initiative displayed by Iraq on October 14, 1978, when it proposed formation of an all Arab front of struggle against the Camp David agreements, has opened the way for consolidation of the most different forces of the Arab world--from countries of a socialist orientation to states with monarchal regimes--in order to oppose As-Sadat's capitulatory policy".

"Saudi Arabia has acted resolutely against the most odious aspects of Washington's policy in the Middle East which is hostile to the interests of all Arab peoples, including the Egyptian people, the journal writes. Realizing that towards Saudi Arabia the United States pursues mercenary aims--it is interested in oil, in preserving and expanding positions in the economy of that country as a whole, in having Riyadh as support in furthering its policy directed against the progressive forces of the region, the Saudi Arabian leadership decided to take rather daring actions. Among them cancellation of an official visit to Washington of the Crown Prince Fahd, expulsion from Saudi Arabia of CIA's agents directly involved in attempts to provoke conflicts inside the ruling Sa'ud dynasty, etc. But what is most important, and it should be emphasised, that Saudi Arabia has dissociated itself from the Egyptian-Israeli deals under the U.S. aegis, which are fraught with a serious danger to all Arab peoples."

TASS SCORES ANTI-SOVIET ARTICLE IN CAIRO WEEKLY

LD150912 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

["Absurdity With an Anti-Soviet Odour"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, August 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Surikov reports:

Fantastic stories in the Egyptian newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM have ceased to surprise its readers. It comes up with all kind of fables so often that even the most undemanding readers are now sick and tired of them. The more so that in the majority of cases, all kind of sensational "canard" in this newspaper are dished up with an anti-Soviet sauce. Yet the political menu of this newspaper remains unchanged.

In its latest issue AKHBAR AL-YAWM published "travel notes" by a certain Tahani Ibrahim who tells about her trip to the Soviet Union. In reading this opus, which occupies the good half of a page, one cannot but qualify it as a mixture of dense ignorance and hatred of everything Soviet. All kind of people visit the Soviet Union. Not all of them like these or other things in the Soviet Union. Mme Ibrahim did not like anything. She did not like the look of well-dressed people in the streets and the fact that more and more housing estates spring up in Moscow with each passing year. She was even indignant at the fact that films in Moscow cinemas and on the television were--in the Russian language.

Here are some examples of personal "observations" made by the visitor from Cairo in the Soviet capital. She alleges, for instance, that to visit a museum, to go to the theatre or to see some historical sights in the Soviet Union one must have a "permission" which should be obtained at least two months in advance, that (?cards) are sold only to party members, and so on and so forth.

The list of such absurdities could be continued if we did not feel embarrassed for the newspaper which published them.

The newspaper's love of gutter stories is well known. It is not for nothing that one of the leaders of the National-Progressive (Left Party) of the A.R.E., speaking recently in Cairo, said: "Anything will go in Egypt today, even downright nonsense, provided it has an anti-Soviet odour."

'REJOINDER' ON EGYPTIAN 'SURVEILLANCE OF MALCONTENTS'

LD141047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from V. Kukushkin roundup "The Day Worldwide": "To Electronic Standards"]

[Text] The foreign press reports that the Egyptian authorities are introducing new identity cards for citizens of their country. Officially this measure is to make the forging of documents more difficult.

The well-known Egyptian GAZETTE explained ingenuously that the exchange of documents, apart from combating swindlers and criminals, pursues another, much more important goal. Along with the new identity card each Egyptian will receive a personal serial number, which will be used all his life in the accumulation and computer processing of all kinds of "personal data." In other words, the As-Sadat regime's police surveillance of all malcontents will now be up to the most modern electronic standards.

PALESTINIAN PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD141724 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 14 TASS--Oleg Kharkhardin, vice-chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, had a meeting today with delegation of the Palestinian Peace and Solidarity Committee which arrived here this Monday. "What happened in Washington and Camp David contradicts cardinally the interests of the Arab peoples," it was stated during the meeting by the head of the delegation 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, president of the Palestinian Peace and Solidarity Committee. "But the Palestinian people are bound to achieve victory because they enjoy the support of peace-loving forces throughout the world, and, primarily, the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union."

Apart from Moscow, the delegation intends to visit Minsk, capital of Soviet Belorussia.

MAURITANIA WITHDRAWS ADMINISTRATION FROM WESTERN SAHARA

LD141042 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Dakar, August 14, TASS--Mauritania has decided to give up the functions of the provisional administrator of the Tiris al-Garbia sector of the Western Sahara in connection which its occupation by the Moroccan troops, said Prime Minister of Mauritania Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala.

The prime minister called upon the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to discharge its obligations in peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara problem.

U.S. Hinders Settlement

LD142316 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] One can easily notice--that is, if he follows Soviet press coverage and listens to Moscow radio and television comment on events in the Western Sahara--one idea. He would find this one idea in all the published materials. It is this: The Western Sahara issue should be settled in favor of the parties in the conflict through diplomatic talks only.

In this connection, one cannot but express surprise at the statement which was made by Colonel Dlimi, the chief of the General Staff of the Moroccan Army, to French newspapers in which he alleged that the Soviet arms deals for the POLISARIO by way of Algeria and Libya constitute tension in the Western Sahara.

The truth is that the matter is not like that at all. It is not ruled out that Mr Dlimi himself is aware of this.

If there is anyone who hinders the settlement of the Western Sahara issue it is the United States. As soon as a realistic outlook for settling the problem politically appeared Washington hastened to give promises and proposals to double military aid to Morocco. The United States made its planes available to transport Moroccan forces, which were among the mobile forces in Zaire, to the area of conflict.

Briefly, all of Washington's moves are aimed at igniting the flames of conflict in the Western Sahara. These moves by Washington, as assessed by the states neighboring Morocco, cannot only explode the situation but also create new obstacles along the road to settling the conflict.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF SUDAN

LD140950 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 14, TASS--According to a report of the UPI agency from Khartoum, Sudanese President Numayri appointed Defence Minister 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil as first vice president of the country. He also declared his intention to take into his hands full control over the activity of the country's sole political organization--the Sudanese Socialist Union.

Former Vice-President of Sudan and General Secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim is known to have been relieved of all of his posts in connection with differences with President Numayri as regards ways of resolving the crisis sweeping the country's economy.

Demonstrations and strikes have been recently held in Sudan in protest against shortage of food and growth of prices.

IBRAHIM'S RETIREMENT LINKED TO INTERNAL 'UNREST' IN SUDAN

LD151024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2340 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The leader of the Sudanese National Front party, which is in opposition to the current leadership of the country has demanded the resignation of President Numayri. This leader, whose name is Al-Hindi, declared that the regime has outlived itself.

Recently, the internal political situation in Sudan has become noticeably worse. Mass protest demonstrations have taken place in many towns against the unbridled rise of prices, troops have been brought in against the demonstrators, and they have taken savage reprisal action. Two days ago, Numayri retired First Vice President Ibrahim. The reason for the retirement is not given in the official reports, but in Sudan it is being connected with the unrest caused by the rise in prices.

TIME MAGAZINE'S INTERVIEW WITH YASIR 'ARAFAT REPORTED

LD132236 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 13, TASS--Our task and our goal is to create an independent state, to restore our right to return home, from which we were forcibly expelled, and to restore our rights to self-determination, stated the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Yasir 'Arafat. In an interview for TIME magazine he stressed once again that, being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine Arab people, the PLO comes out for attaining a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, for the implementation of the Palestine Arab people's inalienable national rights, including its right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state of its own. Four million Palestinians are still victims of the Israeli aggression, the chairman of the PLO executive underlined.

For 30 years now, Yasir 'Arafat said, the Palestine people are experiencing suffering and deprivation and are living as refugees in their own country.

The PLO executive's chairman stressed that U.N. resolutions recognize the Palestinians' right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to create an independent state.

Yasir 'Arafat categorically rejected the hostile fabrications of Western propaganda, particularly American, accusing the PLO of carrying out terrorist acts and hijacking aircraft, etc. Living under conditions of occupation, the Palestine people cannot end its legitimate struggle to defend its right until the occupationists leave its ancient lands, he remarked. The real terrorism is the Israeli occupation, Yasir 'Arafat stated.

Having condemned the refusal of the American administration to recognize the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat stated that the USA thereby ignores the Palestinian Arab people's right to create an independent state of its own.

THATCHER PLAN ON ZIMBABWE-RHODESIA ATTACKED

LD141248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Aleksandr Fedonin)]

[Text] Great Britain has officially invited the Government of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to take part in discussions of the so-called compromise plan for a settlement in Rhodesia. This became known after the meeting in Salisbury between puppet Prime Minister Muzorewa, and Derek Day, a representative of the British Government. This plan, in the form in which it was put forward by Prime Minister Thatcher at the Commonwealth conference, provides for the drawing up by Great Britain of a new draft constitution for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and the staging of new elections there under the supervision of Great Britain. It is reported from Salisbury that both the conciliator, Muzorewa, and Ian Smith, the ring-leader of the racists, have supported, if not with joy, then in general quite willingly, London's proposals.

Although this plan contains an indirect admission of the false nature of the election farce that has already taken place, it essentially pursues the same aim: to maintain the rule of the white minority. It is precisely for this reason that it is being rejected by Zimbabwe Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. Great Britain, Nkomo has said, cannot be objective as regards the results of the elections since it is an interested party in the Rhodesian problem.

ISRAEL AIDS S. AFRICA CONSTRUCT MILITARY BASES

LD132148 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Reports from Johannesburg say a team of Israeli military and civilian experts are now visiting the Republic of South Africa. They specialize in building military settlements.

The main areas of military operations are in the north of the Transvaal Province on the border with Rhodesia and Mozambique. This part of the country is declared a zone of operations under martial law. Reports from Johannesburg also say that several army camps and ammunition dumps are being built along the border of Mozambique. A huge military complex has been set up in that area with several airfields. Using this base, the racists can launch at any time what they describe as a rescue operation in Rhodesia. These bases in South Africa are also used by Rhodesian aircraft for raids on Mozambique.

Israeli building experts are now also active in Namibia which remains under South African occupation. They supervise the construction of fortified settlements. The racists are resettling thousands of Africans by force, turning them into refugees and depriving them of a source of livelihood. It is also significant that the residents of these military settlements include a number of mercenaries who come from Western countries. These settlements are an example of a collusion between the Republic of South Africa and Israel, between the racists and their ideological kinsmen, the Zionists.

IZVESTIYA HITS S. AFRICAN MINISTER ON LAW ON PASSES

LD141139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by A. Maksimov: "In Grand Style"]

[Text] In the United States recently Pieter Koornhoff, minister of cooperation and development of the Republic of South Africa, smote his breast and stated: "I am outraged by the fact that Africans must carry passes with them all the time. I will try to abolish this system as soon as possible."

The system is indeed shameful. Indiscriminate searches, mass arrests and imprisonments have long been the practice in the racist ghetto. Every year 0.5 million Africans stand trial for breaking the pass law. If you cross a line where there is an inscription reading "Whites Only" you are already a criminal. If you have no pass--you are imprisoned.

By his statement the minister was seeking to please the human rights champions who have now multiplied in the United States. However, Mr Koornhoff's statement was beside the point. I will try to abolish passes, he said, but the Africans will still be unable to escape me. Everything is on record. The point is that this statesman has at his disposal a file containing the fingerprints of almost 15 million Africans. His "dactylographic library" which is shamefacedly called an "Information Bureau" will immediately help find a "culprit."

Every year the Government of the Republic of South Africa spends over 1 million rand on the upkeep of this "Information Bureau." It is equipped with a computer and other electronic devices kindly provided by Britain and the United States. There is nothing they would not do for the maximum utilization of the apartheid regime's repressive machinery.

P. S. It is the custom in the racists' society to take only Africans' fingerprints.

WEST, SOUTH AFRICA COLLUDE ON NAMIBIA

LD141318 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, August 14, TASS--According to reports from Pretoria, the Prime-Minister of the Republic of South Africa Pieter Botha has signed a special declaration officially granting "legislative" powers to the "National Assembly" of Namibia. Knocked together by the racialists after the "elections" held at the end of last year in that unlawfully occupied territory.

This decision is one more step of the Pretoria authorities to legalise the puppet regime, perpetuate the racialist-colonial system in the country. This policy of the South African racialists, tending to drag out the solution of the Namibian problem, meets support among the imperialist states. This is borne out, specifically, by the fact that the publication of Botha's declaration was timed for the opening of the negotiations in Pretoria between the leaders of the regime with J. Murray, emissary of the British Government. He arrived in South Africa to prepare the ground for one more round of secret negotiations between five Western powers--U.S.A., Britain, France, FRG and Canada with the Government of the Republic of South Africa on a "settlement" in Namibia.

According to reports of news services, taking part in the negotiations for the first time is Viljoen, leader of the secret fascist organization "Broederbond", recently appointed by Pretoria as general administrator of Namibia.

The secret contacts of the Western "five" with the Republic of South Africa on the Namibian question are continuing for more than two years now. However, they did not produce anything but a puppet regime of white racialists and African collaborators. It is indicative that the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as the only lawful representative of the Namibian people, has been completely barred from participation in the solution of the problem of Namibia.

The negotiations that have started in Pretoria signify one more attempt to impose upon Namibia a Rhodesian-type "internal settlement" for the purpose of perpetuating the positions of the Western military-industrial complex in that country rich in natural resources and important strategically.

ANGOLAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER LAUDS SOVIET AID

LD141741 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, August 14, TASS--A cotton picking combine, designed by engineers from Uzbekistan, a Soviet republic in Central Asia, makes possible (mechanization) of the arduous manual labor of the cotton harvest. It replaces 400 cotton pickers.

Under an inter-governmental agreement on technical and economic cooperation between the USSR and Angola, the new Soviet machines will be used at an experimental and model farm near Luanda. A high-yielding Soviet cotton variety, "Tashkent", named in honour of the capital of Uzbekistan, was sown there. In conditions of Angola, it yields not one but two harvests annually. Forty metric centres [as received] of cotton are produced from each hectare. Such harvest yields are unprecedented in tropical Africa.

Angolan cotton growers learned from Soviet specialists not only now to cultivate cotton and other crops but also how to manage and organize farm production. The aid of Soviet specialists is a vivid model of proletarian internationalism, Pedro Pacavira, the minister of agriculture, told the TASS correspondent in Angola.

In the south of Angola, specialists from Uzbekistan helped building up another experimental grain growing farm. Various farming equipment, a consignment of top-quality seeds of the finest varieties of Uzbek wheat, were shipped there from Tashkent.

In Angola's experimental farms, Soviet engineers, agronomists and machine operators generously (share their) knowledge and experience. They teach peasants how to drive tractors and operate their machinery. These farms are a good school for training national personnel. The work of Soviet farm specialists is a specific expression of aid and support (to) Angola, which is engaged in peaceful constructive labour to carry out the decisions of First Congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party, which reaffirmed the firm course of socialist orientation of our country, the Angolan minister said.

U.S. WEIGHS AID TO EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA

LD140957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov report: "Worried Patrons"]

[Text] Washington, 10 August--The revolutionary events in Nicaragua and their impact in Latin America have horrified military dictators in a number of Central American countries who are afraid that they will meet the same fate as Somoza. The prospect of democratic forces' successes on other Latin American countries is equally worrying to the dictatorial regimes' patrons. Evidence of this is provided by information which has seeped into the press about a discussion in Washington official circles of plans to save the current rulers of El Salvador and Guatemala.

Citing reliable sources, the Washington POST reports, for example, that at a recent White House conference, Defense Department and intelligence representatives were adamant about giving urgent American military aid to the armed forces of El Salvador and Guatemala. By all appearances, no final decision was made although the Pentagon and CIA proposal remained as a possibility for future examination.

One result of the White House conference was the unannounced tour of Central American countries by V. Vaky, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state for inter-American affairs, to assess the situation on the spot. Judging by the paper's report the special envoy concluded that the situation in El Salvador is becoming increasingly reminiscent of Nicaragua on the eve of the revolution--the polarization of forces is increasing. Nevertheless, he allegedly urged Washington not take a hasty decision on direct military support bearing in mind that such a step would only increase the new Nicaraguan Government's distrust of Washington's policy and deepen the enmity toward the United States in the countries of Latin American as a whole.

On the other hand, the Washington POST points out, the prevailing view in the Pentagon and the CIA is to postpone the decision as too risky. The powerful forces of the two departments are insisting that the administration give up the idea of establishing good relations with the Sandinistas and adopt measures to prevent a repetition of the Nicaraguan events in other Latin American countries, the paper writes.

NICARAGUA SUSPICIOUS OF U.S. NONINTERFERENCE PLEDGE

LD141125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Text] New York, 31 July, TASS--The U.S. press recognizes that official Washington's statements that it does not intend to interfere in the Nicaraguan people's internal affairs are being greeted distrustfully in Nicaragua and other Latin American countries. Managua, the New York TIMES writes, suspects that the United States is directly involved in the threats to invade Nicaragua which are being made by the Somoza toadies who have fled the country. The Nicaraguans know that Bravo--an officer in the former National Guard--is recruiting an army of mercenaries in Miami and intends to being its strength up to 7,000 men. It is also known that the dictator's son is engaged in similar recruitment in Honduras.

Nicaraguan Government Program

LD142222 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 14, TASS--The Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua is successfully implementing the economic programme it has had drawn up.

The national land reform institute, a TASS correspondent was told by member of the governing council Moises Hassan, has to this day expropriated about 250,000 hectares of the best lands that belonged to the dictator's family and his entourage. It is planned to set up state-owned agro-industrial complexes on these lands. According to Moises Hassan, the nationalised property of Somoza and his henchmen is evaluated at 400 million dollars. At the same time it has been established that the dictator took with him almost half a billion dollars worth of property when fleeing from the country.

Important measures are being taken in the sphere of foreign trade. In accordance with the decree issued by the government, the state has assumed the monopoly right to carry on export and import operations. From now on all currency revenues from the sale abroad of the principal agricultural products--coffee, sugar, cotton, and also timber and fish--which formerly landed in Somoza's private treasury, will become the property of all the people.

With the help of Sandinist defence committees, which are being set up throughout the country and which discharge the functions of local self-government organs, work is being organized to educate the population politically, and to train citizens capable of carrying arms for rebuffing a possible aggression. People's tribunals have started hearing the cases of captured national guardsmen and arrested Somoza officials. Their task is not only to punish the criminals, whose hands are stained with the blood of the people, and to release the innocent, but also to open the eyes of the soldiers duped by the dictator's propaganda to turn them into socially useful citizens.

Military Situation

LD141543 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 August 1979 carries on page 4 a 2,100-word "Reportage from Nicaragua" by special correspondent O. Ignatyev entitled "After the Dictator's Fall" datelined Managua-Moscow. Ignatyev describes an "improvised press conference" given by the new Foreign Minister Tomas Borge on 24 July when he stated that the new regime could not tolerate for much longer the killing of Sandinist "soldiers" by former National Guardsmen "interned" in Red Cross camps, and subsequent events following on this statement. An operation to wipe out a gang of former Somozists carried out by the "Carlos Luis (Fallas)" column which included a Costa Rican volunteer is described. Ignatyev states that "Volunteers from Venezuela and Panama also fought in the ranks of the Sandinists" and observes that "This is a graphic manifestation of proletarian internationalism." He goes on to describe documents found in the headquarters of the Somozan police and special services and how more than 100 political detainees had been released from a secret underground police "bunker." He also notes at the end of the reportage how refugees from Nicaragua are lining up on the border in order to return home.

PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS IN GUADELOUPE

LD141420 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Paris, August 14, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Aleksandr Mandrov, reports:

Mass manifestations of the working people in defence of their rights were held in Guadeloupe, an overseas department of France. A powerful demonstration of protest against the curtailment of production and the dismissal of workers took place in the port of Basse-Terre. Armed police squads brutally dealt with the demonstrators. There were wounded.

The working people of Pointe-a-Pitre and Moren-a-l'Eau continue their manifestations. On the plea of economic difficulties, the owners of sugar refineries there resolved to liquidate part of the production. According to preliminary estimates, this involves the dismissal of 2,300 workers and employees and three plants processing sugar cane were threatened with closure.

The local press emphasizes that the mass manifestations of the Guadeloupe working people reflect the dissatisfaction of the local population with their rightless position.

According to FRANCE NOUVELLE, up to 40 per cent of the working population of the island are now permanently unemployed and without means of subsistence, since there is no unemployment benefit in the overseas department.

L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE, emphasizes that the average monthly income of a working class family in Guadeloupe is 50 per cent less than the figure for the Britany which is "renowned" for the lowest wage level in France proper. The problem of education has not yet been solved on the island where, says L'HUMANITE, only nine schools function instead of 35 according to nationwide standards.

In conditions of the aggravation of socio-economic problems, over 20 percent of the population have left Guadeloupe since 1961 in search for a better lot.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH ARGENTINE CP LEADER

LD141559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Conversation at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee 9 August B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, met with G. Arnedo Alvarez, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA].

Comrade G.Arnedo Alvarez gave an account of the struggle of the Argentine communists and of all progressive forces for the interests of the working people and for a democratic path for the country's development. The Soviet representatives provided information on the CPSU's activity in implementing the 25th party congress decisions in the sphere of domestic policy and in the matter of consolidating peace and the relaxation of tension and curbing the arms race. G. Arnedo Alvarez stressed that the achievements of the land of soviets are of fundamental significance for strengthening socialism's positions and prestige in the world and they inspire fighters for the social and national liberation of the peoples.

Both sides expressed solidarity with the struggle of Latin America's peoples against dictatorial regimes and for freedom, democracy and social justice. The CPSU and PCA representatives wished the people of Nicaragua, who have secured victory over the proimperialist dictatorship, success on the path of national independence and progress.

The meeting which proceeded in a cordial comradely atmosphere, and which demonstrated the commonality of the two parties' views on all fundamental questions of contemporary world development, confirmed the desire of the CPSU and PCA to strengthen the traditional friendship between them in every way and their determination to continue to come out in favor of the triumph of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

POSITIVE ASPECTS OF MUSLIM TEACHING REVIEWED

LD141055 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 10 Aug 79 p 31 LD

[Observer Andrey Stepanov untitled article under rubric "Conversation With a Reader"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "You frequently write about the revolutionary awakening of the peoples of the Muslim East. But do the current Muslim political movements not threaten a return to medieval ways and religious obscurantism?"--Jan (Syultkeys), Delden, Netherlands.

Although people in the West, Mr (Syultkheys), have only recently started speaking of an "Islamic revival," the Muslim anticolonial and anti-imperialist movement has already passed through several stages in its development. Speaking of the East's revolutionary awakening, V.I. Lenin saw it as "an active factor in the struggle for the overthrow of international imperialism." Lenin hailed the "close alliance of Muslim and non-Muslim elements," wished for "the spread of this alliance to all working people of the East" and predicted that "further revolutions" in "Eastern countries, which are more noted for their diversity of social conditions, will present...undoubtedly more distinctiveness than the Russian revolution."

Islam is an objectively conditioned form of social awareness for millions of peasants, artisans and small traders connected with traditional socioeconomic structures. Imperialism breaks and disfigures these structures: It deprives peasants of land, ruins artisans and traders, crushes original national culture, supports the local feudal-bureaucratic leadership and nourishes the comprador bourgeoisie. If it stimulates socioeconomic development, it does so in a distorted form dependent on state monopoly capitalism. For millions of ordinary Muslims religion is a means of preserving their national originality and upholding their traditional way of life, which is threatened by imperialism's political, ideological and economic expansion.

Islam has for centuries been the banner of the struggle against colonial enslavement. In addition, from the moment of its emergence Islam has borne certain egalitarian features: traditions of equal rights and the desire for social justice.

But at the same time, Islam has been the religion of Eastern despots and a feudal-bureaucratic leadership which interpreted it to its own advantage and found in the Koran--the Muslims' holy book--justification for exploitation and for the "age-old" division of society into the poor and the rich.

Speculating on the backwardness of broad sections of the population, countering religion with a materialistic world outlook and fanning anticommunism, international and local reaction has repeatedly used extremist, fanatical organizations like the "Muslim brothers", for example, against the democratic revolutionary movement.

The most acute manifestations of such counterrevolutionary activity are the actions under the "Defense of Islam" slogan on the part of enemies of people's power in Afghanistan from among former landowners, tribal leaders, big dealers and mullahs, who, according to one authoritative Afghan religious figure, "for foreign money accuse Afghanistan of disloyalty to Islam." The intrigues of reactionary circles in Iran should also be included in this.

These actions enjoy the full support of imperialism, which is seeking to eradicate all democratic content from the Muslim political movement, to direct it onto a path of obscurantism and reaction and to divert it from the struggle for the working people's interests with anticommunist slogans.

But there is also a profoundly popular, democratic trend in the modern Muslim political movement, which is very heterogeneous. It sincerely strives for freedom, independence, prosperity, social justice and a society without exploitation. We are atheists and believe that there exist objective laws of the development of society and that true social justice and prosperity for all can be achieved only by knowing and utilizing these laws. Moreover, on the basis of a scientific world outlook we propose specific ways to achieve the lofty goals that have been set and we realize them in practice. Millions of Muslims in our country take an active part in building the new society. We voice solidarity with the democratic aspirations of Muslims whereever they may live. We respect the feelings of believers and are far from even contemplating interference in other countries' internal affairs. An example of this stand was provided by the scientific and theoretical conference held in Tashkent on 3-4 July in connection with the 10th anniversary of the journal MUSULMANE SOVETSKOGO VOSTOKA. Representatives of Muslims from 12 countries participated in its work, and they all came to a unanimous opinion reflected in the resolutions, which are of a clearly expressed anti-imperialist nature. Leftist and progressive forces in the East, Mr (Syultkheys), are striving for unity of action with the people's democratic Muslim movement in the common anti-imperialist struggle for peace and prosperity for all and for true social justice.

SHORTCOMINGS IN KAZAKHSTAN OBKOM'S IDEOLOGICAL WORK NOTED

LD141209 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Karaganda--An obkom plenum has discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." N. A. Nazarbayev, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Obkom, delivered the report.

Stepping up attention to the working people's communist education, the oblast's party organizations are strengthening the ties between propaganda and agitation and life and specific tasks. Karaganda and Shakhty gorkoms, Oktyabrskiy and Michurinskiy raykoms, and the party committees of the Kosenko, "Dolinskaya" and Lenin mines, the industrial rubber goods plant and the "Karagandaodezhda" association have accumulated definite experience in this matter. Combined political days and meetings between leading workers and working people are held, and a system has been divised for monitoring the implementation of proposals and comments. The plenum noted the need to increase the effectiveness of propaganda and agitation, to improve their forms and methods and to introduce more extensively a comprehensive approach to educational work.

It was stated that the quality of ideological activity does not yet always accord with the working people's improved educational and cultural standards. Many party organizations are doing little work at working people's places of residence. Shortcomings in organizational and ideological education work have had an adverse effect on the production indicators of many coal enterprises and construction organizations and a number of sovkhozes. The party organizations are still taking only slight account of the features of different groups of the population and are not involving engineers, technicians, foremen and other middle echelon leaders sufficiently in educational activity.

Measures were outlined for the further improvement of the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education work. V. S. Kudinov, CPSU Central Committee executive, and M. K. Mamazhanov, first deputy chief of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, took part in the plenum's work.

KUZNETSOV CONDUCTS EXTENSIVE TOUR OF BELORUSSIA

LD 141039 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELOROSSIYA IN RUSSIAN 18 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Belta report: "Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov's Stay in Belorussia"]

[Text] On 17 July Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, continued his acquaintance with Belorussia.

He visited the Belorussian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements and inspected its displays and the models of motor vehicles and agricultural machinery which were being demonstrated in the open.

V.V. Kuznetsov made the following inscription in the honored visitors' book: "The Belorussian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements makes a great impression. It is evidence of the high development rate of socialist Belorussia which has risen from the ruins and ashes--the grim legacy of the fascist invasion--in the postwar decades through Soviet people's labor under the leadership of the Communist Party. "The exhibition graphically shows modern Belorussia--a republic with mighty industry, productive agriculture and cities and villages with every amenity, a republic with advanced science and culture.

"I sincerely wish the republic further successes inbuilding a communist society."

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov then visited Minsk enterprises. In the afternoon he made a trip to Molodechnenskiy rayon where he had talks at the rayispolkom. The rayon leaders gave an account of the prospects for developing the economy and culture and the activity of the rayon party organization and soviet to mobilize labor collectives to implement successfully the state targets and socialist pledges for the 4th year and the 5-year plan as a whole and to overcome the difficulties which have arisen in agriculture because of the present unusually droughty weather. It was stressed in the conversation that since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution there has been a special increase in the activeness of the people's elected representatives in implementing the voters' instructions and resolving the various questions of sociopolitical and economic life. V.V. Kuznetsov also visited the "Svetly Put" Kolkhoz.

Farm leader Hero of Socialist Labor V.M. Kalachik gave the honored guest an account of the work experience of the primary party organization and kolkhoz leadership in mobilizing the farmers in their struggle for high grain, potato and sugar beet harvests and an increase in production of livestock products. V.V. Kuznetsov inquired particularly about the kolkhoz members' social and everyday living conditions, the course of the construction of production premises and the central area and inspected the complex of modern residential and cultural and consumer services buildings erected according to the general construction plan. He was also informed of the local Lebedevskiy Village soviet's activity to organize socialist competition among the rural workers for the successful implementation of the plans for the production and sale to the state of agricultural produce, for model culture and everyday life in the countryside and for the provision of amenities for the populated centers, streets and yards.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov was accompanied in Molodechnenskiy Rayon by Comrades P.M. Masherov, I.Ye. Polyakov, V.A. Mikulich and N.A. Sukhiy, chairman of the Minskiy Oblispolkom.

On the evening of 17 July Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left for Moscow. He was warmly seen off at Minsk airport by Comrade P.M. Masherov, I.Ye. Polyakov, A.N. Aksenov, A.T. Kuzmin, V.A. Mikulich, V.Ye. Lobanok and others.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA REPORTS ON SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS OF INDUSTRIAL WORK

ID141238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of work carried out by the country's industries between January and July. The 7-month plan for the volume of products marketed was fulfilled by 100.2 percent. The enterprises and associations of most industries successfully coped with their tasks. Ahead are the collectives of the works and organizations of the gas, instrument making, and machine-building for livestock breeding and fodder procurement industries, as well as a number of other ministries. More than 70,000 articles have been awarded the quality mark.

However, a number of enterprises did not reach the planned targets. The July tasks and also the 7-month tasks have not been fulfilled by metallurgists, chemical workers and staff of the building materials industry.

'INNOVATIVE' PLANNING CHANGES MUST NOT BE 'WATERED DOWN'

ID140959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Insuring Planning Work of a Hight Standard"]

[Text] The modern stage of our society's development is characterized by a vast increase in the scale of production, ramified and complex economic ties and accelerated scientific and technical progress. Therefore, efficient economic management assumes special significance. Relying on Leninist principles of leadership, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress: "When the correct policy and right line have been formulated, success depends above all on organization. We have the policy and the line. Therefore, the decisive component is organization--that is, the further improvement of economic management in the broadest sense of the word."

This was precisely the purpose of the resolutions adopted the other day aimed at carrying out the party congress instructions: the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving the economic mechanism and the tasks of party and state organs and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving planning and intensifying the economic mechanism's influence on improving production efficiency and work quality. Covering an extensive complex of management problems they outline a system of measures intended to insure on the basis of a high standard of planning and management the dynamic growth of our economy in accordance with the demands of mature socialism and the steady improvement of the Soviet people's well-being. Pride of place among these large-scale measures goes to the improvement of planning work and the development of democratic principles in production management and of labor collectives' creative initiative.

Historical experience shows that planning is the heart and soul of socialist economic leadership and one of the fundamental advantages of our system. Proceeding on the basis of the party's economic strategy, the 25th CPSU Congress set forth crucial new tasks in the sphere: to concentrate forces and resources on fulfilling very important statewide programs, to combine sector and territorial development more skillfully, and to solve comprehensively long-term and current problems and insure a balanced economy. The congress guidelines have now been specifically and thoroughly elaborated. The party is directing all planning activity toward achieving high national economic end results for the sake of fuller satisfaction of growing social and individual needs. Moreover, it is important to make more rational use of what we have at our disposal, to rely chiefly on intensive factors for economic growth and to introduce into production scientific and technical achievements and leading experience more actively.

A procedure for drawing up long-term and current plans has been established thus increasing their effectiveness. There is a particular increase in the role of 5-year planning as the main form of leadership of the country's economic and social development and the basic component in the organization of economic work. Before the beginning of the next 5-year plan comprehensive targeted programs will be established in very important spheres and regions. The primary programs in the immediate future are the elaboration of fuel- and metal-saving problems, the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad and the industrial development of adjacent areas, the reduction of the amount of manual labor and the expansion of consumer goods production. Annual planning is being developed on the basis of the 5-year plan, concretizing its targets and insuring their unconditional fulfillment by means of a whole aggregate of economic, organizational and scientific and technical measures.

New steps will be taken on the path of further democratizing planning in order to consider more fully the experience of the masses and their patriotic desire to do more for the motherland. It is laid down that the drawing up of annual plans starts from the bottom--from production associations, enterprises and organizations. In developing socialist competition and mobilizing intraeconomic reserves labor collectives adopt counterplans which are linked up to material resources and are incorporated in the annual program. The principle of elaborating targets "from what has been achieved," as happened before, will be replaced by more accurate economic and specialized calculations and, moreover, new effective normatives are being introduced for the expenditure of resources in producing the end product. The main indicators for industrial ministries, associations and enterprises will be the growth of net output, the production of it in physical terms and the increase in production of articles in the highest quality category.

Thus, the role of planning work is growing substantially and the role of those whose actual job is to plan is enhanced accordingly. USSR Gosplan is instructed to insure the wide use of targeted program methods of planning and to formulate criteria for the intensiveness of targets. Together with ministries and departments it is called upon to bear full responsibility for balancing the state plans for economic and social development and the ministries are also responsible for satisfying the country's demand for the proper range of fine products. All this requires a qualitatively new standard of activity by planning and economic organs at different levels and the intensification of special training and education for their workers.

It is the duty of party committees to widely explain the adopted resolutions, relying on the help of soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and to insure the active participation of labor collectives in 5-year and annual planning. Ideological cadres and the mass information and propaganda media must do a great deal in this sphere. The actual course of the reorganization of the planning mechanism requires the closest party attention in order to prevent its innovative spirit and profound scientific character from being watered down in any component. Of course, party organizations must enhance the responsibility of economic managers and all workers for the implementation of plans and strengthening of state discipline. Ministry and department leaders and communists must insure the stability of established targets and prevent them from being written down to the actual level of fulfillment. The plan is law: The improvement of national economic planning will serve as a reliable lever in improving production efficiency and work quality and will contribute to further successes in communist building.

PAVLOVSKIY REVIEWS RAILROADS' RECORD, TASKS

LD150813 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Railways Minister I.G. Pavlovskiy article: "On the Steel Main Lines"]

[Text] Our country is rightly called a great railroad power. Its steel tracks stretch for over 140,000 km. Railroad freight turnover last year exceeded 3,429 billion ton-kilometers. This is more than half the rail freight turnover throughout the world. As for passenger traffic, in one year our railroads carry as many people as there are living in the entire world.

By tradition the steel mainline workers mark their professional holiday--All Union Railroad Workers Day--on the first Sunday in August. And by tradition on that day we talk not only of labor successes but also of unresolved matters and we outline paths for further improving work.

The 4th year of the 5-year plan has been difficult for railroad workers. The enormous transport system is working at full strength. In the first 6 months of the year over 1,816 million tons of freight were transported. But this comprises only 95.3 percent of the plan. The main arrears occurred in the extremely difficult winter months. In the second quarter, and especially in May and June, shipment rates increased considerably. Nevertheless, railroad transport is in arrears to the national economy.

The steel mainline workers are aware of their great responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for the transportation of freight and passengers and realize that the realization of the 5-year plan targets by all industrial and agricultural sectors depends on their labor.

Railroad workers are constantly aware of Lenin's principle of party concern for transport. A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for Developing Railroad Transport in 1976-1980" was adopted 2 1/2 years ago. A considerable amount has already been done since then. The machine builders have increased their deliveries of modern new locomotives and freight cars, many of which match the best world models. Suffice it to say that about 10 series of mainline and shunting diesel locomotives produced by Soviet industry have been awarded the state seal of quality. High professional recognition among drivers has been gained by the Bryanskiy Mashinostroitelniy Zavod assocation's TEM-2 diesel locomotive and the Kolomenskiy diesel-building plant's TEP-60. A USSR state prize was awarded to the group which created the most powerful electric locomotive in the world--the VL80T--produced by Novocherkasskiy electric locomotive-building plant. Our friends from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and the GDR supply us with excellent high-speed electric locomotives, comfortable passenger cars and large-capacity freight cars.

The freight cars and increased-capacity tank cars manufactured by Zhdanov and Nizhniy Tagil machine builders allow the steel mainline's capacity to be substantially increased. The refrigerated cars from the Bryansk plant match the best world models.

One clear manifestation of the implementation of this resolution was the initiative of the Leningrad network transport workers, who on the basis of creative collaboration organized work on the basis of jointly compiled comprehensive plans. General dissemination is being given to the experience of industrial collectives in Chelyabinskaya Oblast and the South Urals railroad on reducing freight car idle time and insuring freight cars are in unimpaired condition and also the initiative of the capital's railroad workers, who have managed to increase the weight of freight trains.

Many railroad collectives set examples of creative, highly productive labor. These are chiefly the victors in in socialist competition in honor of All-Union Railroad Worker's Day. The railroad workers of the Moscow, Oktyabrskiy, Transcaucasus, Odessa-Kishinev and southern railroads, the Lyublind-Sortirovochnoye, Debaltsevo and Bataysk stations, the Solvychegodsk, Khovrino and Chelyabinsk-Glavnyy locomotive depots, the Izyum and Michursink locomotive repair plants, the Leningrad and Moscow subways and many other enterprises are keeping a worthy labor vigil.

The railroad workers have adopted as a guide to action the instruction issued by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his tour of Siberia and the Far East. Workers on all other railroads are drawing practical conclusions from the remarks relating to the activity of railroads in this region. They are seeking to satisfy more fully the dispatcher's need for rolling stock in good working order, to reduce turnaround time for freight cars and to strengthen labor and production discipline while insuring high-standing transport operations.

At the moment, the country is preoccupied with the fate of the new harvest. The railroad workers have a big part to play in delivering it promptly to the state and insuring its safekeeping.

Another most important task for us is the on-schedule delivery of fuel and mining and metallurgical raw material to create winter stocks. But whereas the plan for the transportation of grain freight was successfully fulfilled in the first 6 months and 4.1 million tons over and above this was dispatched railroad workers are still not coping fully with the delivery of coal and liquid fuel. The rate of fuel shipments is now increasing. In the second quarter 3.3 million tons of coal more than for the same period last year were dispatched from mines, coal pits and reducing factories. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Supplying the National Economy and the Population with Fuel, Electricity and Heat Energy in the 1979-1980 Fall and Winter Period" all railroads are elaborating additional measures to accelerate coal and petroleum product shipments and develop socialist competition under the slogan "Fuel--Urgent."

At the same time, railroad workers are also seeking reserves for saving fuel and energy resources in their own business. For transport is known to be one of the biggest consumers of electricity and fuel. For more than a year now the majority of electric and diesel locomotive depots have been keeping personal thrift accounts for every driver. Competition among the thrifty is yielding weighty fruit. However, not all reserves have been brought into play yet. In particular, there are considerable heat and electricity losses in boiler installations, low-power electric motors and industrial enterprises.

Now is a busy time for passenger transport too--vacations, tourism, out-of-town trips. It is a matter of honor for any railroad worker to serve every passenger so that he can say "thank you." Precisely this is the guiding principle on the Baltic railroad, for example, where a well thought-out system has been created for the comprehensive organization of passenger services--from the ticket office to boarding the train and insuring the maximum comfort on the journey. The company [Firmennyy] trains "Latviya," "Liyetuva," "Estoniya" and others enjoy great popularity here. The trains "Yuzhnyy Ural," "Zhiguli," "Voronezh," "Tikhiy Don" and many others on which passengers are afforded the maximum of services have a good reputation. And yet the ministry, railroad administrations and press organs still receive many reproofs and complaints from passengers. And it is well known that people judge the work of rail transport as a whole by the standard of service at the station and en route.

What, then, is the matter here? It is apparent that one cashier's mistake or one conductor's rudeness can cancel out the conscientious labor of dozens and hundreds of their professional comrades and their colleagues in the team and the shift. And we set enterprise leaders and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations the task of educating every member of the collective in the spirit of an attentive, solicitous attitude toward people using rail services and, of course, the task of not overlooking any complaint or any manifestation of callousness or indifference toward a passenger.

Knowing well the shortcomings in the activities of our collectives and taking decisive measures to eliminate them, I consider it appropriate and right to reprove the ministries and departments on which the quality of the work of rail transport and its rational loading directly depend.

This is not the first year that we have raised the question of increasing supplies of thermally strengthened rails. To this day, however, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy does not fully meet the needs for them. New cars are being equipped only slowly with axle boxes with roller bearings. And yet transferring to them would help considerably lengthen the nonstop traveling distances of freight trains and thereby accelerate freight delivery to customers.

It is especially worth mentioning so-called irrational transport operations which complicate the already strained operation of the railroads and cause great economic harm to the national economy. Here are just a few examples. Some 450,000 tons of cast slabs are conveyed every year from the Novyy Lipetsk metallurgical plant to Zhdanov's Azovstal plant. And at the same time, more than 1 million tons of similar slabs are transported from Azovstal to the Cherepovets metallurgical plant. Moscow's Likhachev motor vehicle plant sends ZIL 131 motor vehicle chassis by rail to Tuymazy station. There the local geophysical equipment and apparatus plant fits covered bodies to the chassis. After this the vehicles again go by rail...back to the Moscow region, where they are fitted with instruments. Only then are they sent to their destination--again by rail. The business of scrap metal transportation is ridiculous. This year, for example, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building planned for the Urals heavy machine-building plant to dispatch and deliver 45,000 tons of scrap and waste carbon steel and at the same time to receive from other enterprises 90,000 tons of...similar scrap. The Automotive Industry Ministry correspondingly planned for the Yaroslavl Avtodizel association to deliver 64,000 tons to Vtormet and receive 43,000 tons from it....

The recently published CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality" obliges railroad workers, as well as workers in other forms of transport, cardinally to improve the transportation of national economic freight and passengers. Railroad workers perceive this task as a combat action program and will make every effort to realize it as quickly as possible.

MOTOR VEHICLE CONVOY DEPARTS BREST ON WAY TO NOVY ROZDOL

AU131415 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 13 Aug 79 AU

[Text] As reported in our previous newscasts, a unique motor vehicle operation is now being carried out on our country's roads. An unusual giant motor vehicle convoy left Brest yesterday to deliver to Novy Rozdol in Lvovskaya Oblast oversize and heavy equipment for a plant that is being built there to produce nito-ammonium phosphates [nitroamafosty]. For 11 days some 200 motor vehicles of various types, tractors and trailers will transport extra heavy equipment, with each piece weighing up to 70 tons and being up to 6.5 meters wide and up to 12 meters long. The unique 8-kilometer-long convoy will pass along a 420-kilometer route prepared in advance across Brestskaya, Volynskaya and Lvovskaya oblasts, at a speed of 5 kilometers per hour.

This is the first operation undertaken in the country to transport such oversize and extra heavy equipment and being so complex in performance and involving so many transport means. The convoy is to face quite a few complex stretches of the route involving bridges, viaducts, railroad crossing, more than 1,000 power relay lines, including high-voltage ones, and radio and communications relay lines. The operation has been assigned to the collective of the Dnepropetrovsk motor transportation enterprise of the Ukrainian Ministry of Motor Transport. We will report on the progress of this unique operation in subsequent newscasts.

EXTREMELY SEVERE OIL RESERVOIR FIRE OCCURS IN TYUMEN

LD131255 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 July 1979 carries on page 4 an 800-word report with a Tyumen dateline by correspondent V. Noskov, entitled "Skirmish With Fire" on a fire caused by a flash of lightning on 26 July in one of the 20,000 cubic meter oil reservoirs of a very large pumping station on the Samotlor-Almetyevsk pipeline. His report details the stages of the fire-fighting struggle conducted by subsections of the Tyumen Fire Protection Administration. Noskov states that having received an alarm call at 0445, 12 fire tenders raced to the scene where they saw the following picture: "The metal storage tank 15 meters high and about 50 meters in diameter was the center of the blaze and oil was burning around it over an area of almost 4,000 square meters, bounded by an earth embankment."

Despite the squall which blew flames toward other tanks, and then changed direction endangering others which were not previously in jeopardy, the flames were extinguished at 1215.

Noskov cites the assessment of the fire made by R.V. Rogachev, chief of a USSR MVD Main Fire Protection Directorate Department, who stated that "in terms of its severity we have never before had such a fire at a pumping station in our country."

Rogachev is also cited as saying that the flow of Samotlor oil to the country was not halted, despite the fire, and that the fire occured because of a freak direct hit by lightning, protection against which is 99 percent guaranteed by lightning conductors.

CSA ISSUES LATEST BULLETIN ON HARVEST

LD142054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has just compiled its latest bulletin on the course of the harvest and winter sowing. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on almost 27 million hectares, which is 35 percent of the planned area. Three-fifths of the grain cut has been threshed. The weather is favorable for stepping up the rate of harvesting. Harvesting has begun in Siberia and the Urals. Harvesting of oats, rye and barley has begun on the farms of Altayskiy Kray, and Omskaya, Novisibirskaya and other oblasts. Sowing of winter crops has begun everywhere, except in the North Caucasus region and the extreme south of the Volga area. They cover over 10 percent of the planned area.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14 AUGUST

LD150434 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Tomskaya Oblast, machine operators have begun harvesting corn, the main fodder crop. (0001 GMT)

Kustanayskaya Oblast, the largest grain producing oblast in the virgin lands, has started reaping winter wheat and spring barley. At the Kazakhstanets, Gagarin and Aleksandrovskiy sovkhozes, winter crops are yielding 25-28 quintals of grain per hectare. Wheat has also developed very well this year. At the same time, preparations for the harvest of spring wheat, the virgin lands' main food crop, are being completed. According to specialists' forecasts it will produce a high yield. Harvesting will begin at the end of this week. Mass harvesting in the western, southern and eastern areas of Kazakhstan is in full swing. Some 10,000 schoolchildren are working on the republic's fields together with experienced machine operators. (0100 GMT)

Cutting of grain has begun on the 2nd millionth hectares in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Half the grain crops have been cut into windrows. Nearly 600,000 hectares of grain have been threshed. (0230 GMT)

Almost 900,000 hectares of grain crops have been reaped in Kurskaya Oblast. Belgorodskaya Oblast machine operators are the first in the Central-Chernozem Zone to complete reaping of early grain crops. (0300 GMT)

Agriculturists in the Non-Chernozem Zone are handling the rainy weather with skill and ability. Machine operators of the lower Volga valley region are making highly efficient use of equipment. The harvest is rapidly moving to the east of the country. Some 21,000 combine harvesters are now being used in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Nearly 4.25 million hectares of grain crops have been harvested by Kazakhstan's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, reports the republic's Central Statistical Administration. During the past week grain has been harvested on 1.5 million hectares. This is the highest weekly result of the harvest. The harvesting campaign is being completed by the farms of Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts. The agriculturists of the republic's northern oblasts are operating combine harvesters in the fields. Selective reaping of oats, barley and winter wheat has begun on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts. Grain reaping is now underway in northern Kazakhstan. Mass harvesting will soon begin in Kazakhstan's virgin lands. A good harvest is ripening. (0500 GMT)

The first tons of grain from this year's harvest have been delivered to Kurganskaya Oblast's grain storage depots. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are selling winter rye to the state. Many farms have begun harvesting oats and peas. First cuttings of summer wheat have been carried out in the south. More than 1,000 combines have begun cutting and threshing grain in Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast. Grain crops will be harvested from 400,000 hectares over the next 3 weeks. Mass sowing of winter crops has begun in Mordovskaya ASSR. Seeds are being planted using the narrow-rowed and crossing-over method. Mineral fertilizers are being applied at the same time. The sowing is being carried out with zonally graded strains of wheat Mironovskaya-808; of rye Saratovskaya-4 and (Chelpan). This last strain is a new one, reared by Bashkirskaya ASSR selection specialists. Practice shows that it yields abundant harvests in the Non-Chernozem Zone. The areas sown to winter crops in Mordovskaya ASSR this year have been expanded and now amount to almost 400,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

Cereal harvesting has started in all rayons of Orenburgskaya Oblast. Nearly 120,000 hectares are cut every day in this oblast. The grains have been windrowed on almost 2 million hectares. This is almost half of the total area sown to grain crops in the oblast. Farms in Tuvinskaya ASSR are the first in Eastern Siberia to have begun the mass harvesting of grain crops. One-fifth of the area sown is located on irrigated land. (0900 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray, the harvest is gathering pace. Sunny, warm weather has accelerated the ripening of grains. Harvesting of spring crops has begun. The rye harvest has neared completion and oats and barley are being threshed. Southern rayons were the first to begin harvesting of spring wheat which occupies more than 1 million hectares in the Rubtsovsk-Aley Steppe. An excellent harvest is expected. (1200 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS PROGRESS, DELAYS IN HARVEST

Report on Grain Crops

LD141453 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "The Work Schedule Is a Law"]

[Text] In these August days competition has been launched on a broad scale in the country's fields. The rural workers are directing all their efforts and creative energy toward accelerating harvesting and grain procurement and successfully fulfilling the plans and pledges for the 4th year of the 5-year plan.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures, by 6 August grain and pulse crops on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had been cut from 35.8 million hectares--29 percent of the sown area. They had been threshed from 31.1 million hectares--87 percent of the amount cut. Over the last week windrows have been threshed from 7.1 million hectares, which is several times more than the previous week. But the rate of grain harvesting and shipments is still inadequate. It is necessary to raise the average yield per combine, reaper and truck and to achieve strict observance of harvesting work schedules.

That is precisely how many farms in Saratovskaya Oblast are now organizing matters. Over 1,000 harvesting and transportation complexes, which are threshing grain crops on 100,000 hectares a day, are operating in the fields here now. The flow of wheat and barley from the new harvest to the elevators is constantly increasing.

Despite the difficult weather conditions, the link of Hero of Socialist Labor V. Glavin has achieved a large yield on the Ryazan areas Sarayevskiy Sovkhoz. With three combines it has threshed 6,000 quintals of grain.

In all, 30 hours were needed for combine operator N. Gostev from the Dzerzhinskiy Kolkhoz, Muromskiy Rayon, Vladimirivskaya Oblast, to deliver 1,000 quintals of grain from his hopper.

The achievements of the leading workers convincingly attest that with precise organizations of labor and the ability to prize working time, good results in grain harvesting and shipments can be achieved everywhere. Unfortunately, it must be noted that Tambovskaya and Tulskaya oblasts and the Mordovskaya ASSR have not harvested even one-third of the crops and a number of farms have allowed a gap to develop between cutting and threshing and the spoilage of grain in the windrows. The arrears cannot be explained merely by the difficult weather conditions. After all, it is well known that where the relevant attachments have been fitted to combines and equipment is skillfully maneuvered the harvest is proceeding far more rapidly than on farms whose leaders are waiting for clear days and underestimate the experience of innovators.

In the RSFSR grain crops have so far been cut from 17.1 million hectares--23 percent of the area sown. Almost 78 percent of the crops have been threshed. In the Non-Chernozem Zone the harvest is being brought in from the 3rd million hectares--13 percent of the sown area. The main front of the harvest has reached the Urals and Siberia. The grain crops have been cut from the first thousands of hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray. The task is to complete the repair of combine harvesters and reapers as rapidly as possible in the eastern region and to put the drying equipment, threshing floors and elevator equipment in order. The collectives of the leading farms of Altayskiy Kray and Omskaya Oblast are setting themselves the goal of completing the harvest in 15-20 days and considerably overfulfilling their pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

In the Ukraine, grain crops have been cut from 12.3 million hectares--81 percent of the sown area. Threshing has been accelerated recently. Many machine operators are delivering 70-90 tons of grain a day from their combine hoppers. Under difficult weather conditions many farms in Cherkasskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Khmelnitskaya, and Lvovskaya oblasts are bringing in a good harvest. It is important to focus more attention on grain shipments and the fulfillment of the targets for the sale of grain to the state.

Crop farmers in Belorussia, where the ninth 100,000 hectares is already being harvested, have actively joined in the harvest. Fitting attachments to combines, the machine operators are building up the threshing rate and seeking to prevent losses from the harvest. The truck drivers and procurement workers are working hourly schedules. The second 100,000 tons of grain is being delivered to the republic's elevators. All driers have been brought into operation both on farms and at reception points, which will make it possible to supply good-quality rye, wheat and barley. In Lithuania, grain and pulse crops have been cut from 4 percent of the sown area, in Latvia from 2 percent and in Estonia from 15 percent.

The harvest front are broadening in Kazakhstan. Some 2.8 million hectares--11 percent of the sown area--have already been cut in the republic. The harvest is underway in all southern, western and eastern oblasts. The first windrows have appeared in the fields of Pavlodarskaya Oblast. The combines will start to hum any day now on the virgin land fields.

The corn harvest is underway in the Central Asian republics. The farms of Leninyulskiy Rayon, Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, have already finished this work, harvesting 105 quintals of corn per hectare. In all, in Uzbekistan it is planned to obtain over 1.3 million tons of dry cobs, a considerable proportion of which will be sold to the state.

Problem of Delayed Machinery

LD141515 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Yu. Grachev report: "Preparing for the Winter Crop Sowing"]

[Text] The harvesting work front is being widened. Farms in the country's eastern regions are starting the harvest. All the rural workers' thoughts and deeds are focused on insuring that as much grain as possible is gathered and stored away in the granaries without losses. At the same time, farmers are showing concern for next year's harvest. Favorable conditions have now developed in many of the country's regions for the winter sowing. Rain has fallen. Sufficient moisture has built up in the soil. Thus, it is entirely possible this year to considerably extend the winter crop area and thus insure an increased grain harvest in 1980.

The discussion at the latest session of the All-Union Operations Headquarters for Agricultural Material and Technical Supply was precise about this. Opening the discussion, A.A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, stressed that in order to conduct the winter sowing at the best times it is essential to successfully gather the harvest in the fields, to prepare all the sowing machinery well and to lay in mineral fertilizers. This cannot be done without the active help of industrial enterprises supplying the countryside with machinery, spare parts and other resources.

Moreover, a number of plants attached to the USSR ministries of tractor and agricultural machine building, the automotive industry, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, petroleum refining and the petrochemical industry, chemical and petroleum machine building and ferrous metallurgy, of the chemical industry and other ministries and departments are lagging behind with supplies of essential equipment, spare parts, fuel, lubricants and metal to the countryside.

Thus, a big lag in tractor supplies to kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been permitted by the Kharkov, Volgograd and Pavlodar tractor plants. The "Odessapochvomash" production association is still behind in deliveries of 17 plow components due for dispatch in the first 6 months. Numerous complaints are being received concerning unsatisfactory dispatch of components by the Rubtsovsk tractor spares plant, the Minsk motor plant and the Orel gearbox plant. There is a long delay in the delivery of seeders, plows and trucks to farms.

Great attention was devoted at the session to questions of technical supplies for harvesting in the country's eastern regions. It was noted that the harvesting machinery supply situation is still under strain. Thus, under the schedules fixed, in July agricultural machine-building ministry plants should have delivered 9,831 grain harvesting combines to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By the end of the month farms had only received 6,530 harvesting units. The Krasnoyarsk combine plant and the "Dalselmash" plant permitted a considerable lag to develop.

The situation is not improving with respect to the supply of reapers for combines already supplied to agriculture. At present over 5,000 harvesting machines are lying idle on the farms because they lack reapers. And this at the height of the harvest toil. It is obvious that Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building leaders have not adopted the essential measures to eliminate the lag. Moreover, supplies of other machinery and also spare parts to the countryside are not all satisfactory.

The session participants noted in their speeches that the harvesting rates in the east of the country and in other regions were held back at times because of the poor supply of petroleum products to farms. [paragraph continues]

Because of delay in the delivery of gasoline and diesel fuel by organizations of the RSFSR State Committee for Transport and Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, a difficult situation has arisen at oil depots in Tyumenskaya, Kemerovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts, Altayskiy Kray and the Tatarskaya ASSR. Last month there was a 20-40 percent shortfall in their supplies of fuel and lubricants.

Railroad workers are unfortunately also contributing to this problem. It is precisely their fault that petrochemical workers are often unable to dispatch fuel to the countryside, machine builders are unable to dispatch machines and chemists are unable to deliver fertilizers. The whole problem is that the Railways Ministry services do not always supply cars and tankers for transporting the country's agricultural freight. For example, over the first 25 days of July railroad workers failed to deliver over 10,000 tankers for the transportation of diesel fuel. Such a lag has a negative influence on the harvesting rates and holds back farms from winter sowing preparations.

The session also reviewed other questions linked with material-technical supply to agriculture.

Participating in the headquarters' work were officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and the USSR People's Control Committee and representatives of ministries and departments.

DROUGHT REPORTED TO AFFECT SUGAR BEETS IN UKRAINE

AU131409 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0650 GMT on 11 August in its press review quotes Kiev dailies as saying that the harvest of early grain crops at Ukrainian farms is nearing completion. No figures are given to illustrate the progress.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 13 August reports that Volynskaya Oblast farms are about to complete early grain threshing and seed storing for fall sowing.

The newscast also includes a talk by Petr Yefimovich (Starus), laboratory chief in the all-union scientific research institute for sugar beets, saying that, because of the insufficient precipitation in April, May and, in some oblasts, also in June, sugar beets were developing slowly. Roots have assumed the shape of a prolonged conus, the soil has hardened, and in some fields plant thinning has occurred. As a remedy, the speaker advises the destruction as soon as possible of the weeks and the hoeing of the soil between rows.

NEED EXISTS TO UTILIZE POTENTIAL FOR WINTER GRAIN GROWING

LD131505 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Before Sowing Winter Crops"]

[Excerpt] The necessary conditions have been created for obtaining high and stable harvests of winter crops. Scientific research establishments and selection centers have given the productive sphere many highly productive strains of wheat, rye and barley. The technology for the cultivation of these crops and the agricultural techniques for each strain [ikh sortovaya agrotekhnika] have been developed well.

However, it has to be pointed out that insufficient use is so far being made of the winter field's potential. The average yield of winter crops remains low--far lower than on front-rank farms and in state strain-testing fields. [paragraph continues]

One of the reasons for this is the discrepancy between the standard of the agricultural techniques being employed and the increased demands of intensive-type strains. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in arid regions of the Central-Chernozem Zone, the Volga Region, the North Caucasus and the steppe part of the Ukraine have reduced the clean fallow areas, sow winter crops after unsuitable previous crops, do not observe the optimum soil-preparation and sowing times and apply insufficient organic and mineral fertilizers. Many farms in northern, northwestern and central regions do not have carryover seed stocks.

It is the task of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, agricultural organs and party organizations decisively to eliminate existing shortcomings in the production of grain of winter crops and to create a firm foundation for a high harvest in 1980 and subsequent years. This year favorable conditions for the cultivation of winter crops have evolved almost everywhere. Adequate moisture makes it possible to prepare the soil carefully, to sow at the optimum times and to obtain rapid, even shoots.

According to a proposal from scientists and specialists of agricultural organs it is possible to extend the area sown to winter crops and to sow them on more than 40 million hectares in the country. It is with precisely this in view that Belgorodskaya Oblast farmers are now carrying out summer work. They have decided to increase their winter crop by one-fourth and to bring it up to 600,000 hectares. Here they have already gathered in the harvest of previous crops and are completing soil preparation. Depending on the specific conditions, farm agronomists are combining methods of tilling arable land and of increasing its fertility. "Not a single hectare without fertilizer!"--the competition for a high harvest is developing under this slogan. Farms are applying 50 percent more manure than last year and are making extensive use of mineral fertilizers and liquid fertilizers. All this will undoubtedly influence the growth of harvests and gross grain yields.

Kuban, Don and Ukrainian kolkhozes and sovkhozes devote serious attention to preparing the winter field. Here special concern is shown for timely tilling of the soil and for the accumulation of the maximum amount of moisture and nutrients in it. In these and other regions there are farms which obtain record wheat, barley and rye yields under any conditions. Their experience must be widely introduced into practice and serve the common interests of increasing grain production. The advice of scientists of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and of specialists of the USSR and RSFSR ministries of agriculture published in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 27 July, in which they examined the special features of winter sowing this year, can be of great assistance in the work of farmers. It is important everywhere to seek out possibilities for extending sowings of winter crops and strictly to observe zonal factors in agricultural techniques.

The most important thing under present conditions is to prepare the soil and seeds on time and to high standards and to sow at the optimum times. Understanding this, farmworkers in Stavropolskiy Kray and Saratovskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts have prepared fallow land over considerable areas and are now delaying over tilling nonfallow predecessors. And yet in Ryazanskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts the soil has been plowed for winter crops on less than half the area. In a number of other places in the Non-Chernozem Zone there are delays over harvesting occupied fallow land--which may have an adverse effect on the winter grain crops to be sown there. Farmers expect chemical enterprises to expedite deliveries of mineral fertilizers, which are particularly effective when applied before deep soil tilling and when applied to drills with the seeds. At the same time it is necessary to apply as much manure and compost to the soil as possible.

The interests of increased harvests demand of farm leaders and specialists a thoughtful approach to the choice of strains of crops to be sown, whose range has been appreciably extended. In addition to well-known wheat strains such as "Bezostaya-1," "Mironovskaya-808," "Krasnodarskaya-39" and "Severodonskaya," we have this year zoned "Odesskaya-66," "Polukarlikovaya-49" and "Severokubanka," which insure a yield of 60-70 quintals of grain per hectare. Winter rye strains such as "Saratovskaya-4," "Belta" and "Chulpan" also merit mass introduction. As practice shows, it is advisable to sow two or three strains.

The winter field is the country's chief grainfield. It is one of the chief tasks of all rural workers to prepare for sowing in model fashion, to sow successfully and to cultivate the highest harvest in the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

COURSE OF SILAGE-MAKING, FODDER PROCUREMENT SPREADING

LD131531 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Animal specialist M. Glinka agricultural review: "Special Concern for Fodder Quality"]

[Text] In the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes silage crops have grown and developed and work on silage-making is becoming more widespread daily. The Central Statistical Administration reports that by 30 July stocks of silage--dairy livestock's main fodder--had reached 23.2 million tons. Last week alone they increased by 6.7 million tons, or more than 40 percent. But that is only a fraction of the planned amount--the union republic farms plan to lay in more than 250 million tons of silage this year. A great deal of work lies ahead and it requires maximum effort, the mobilization of manpower and material reserves and the more efficient utilization of all sources of plant material suitable for silage.

Silage stores are filling up much more quickly than last year in Georgia where 137,000 tons have been procured--three times as much as by the beginning of last August. Silage is being laid in at a faster rate than last year in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kirgizia, Armenia and Turkmenia. In the RSFSR farmers in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays and Rostovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Tyumenskaya, Kamchatskaya and Sakhalinskaya oblasts have laid in more silage than they had by the same time last year. In the republic as a whole, however, only 14.2 million tons of fodder have been laid in--only 60 percent of last year's level. The plan for obtaining ready silage has been fulfilled by only 1.9 percent. Procurements are considerably slower than last year on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Uzebekistan (57 percent of last year's level), Kazakhstan (30 percent) and Latvia (37 percent). Of course, years differ and direct comparisons are inappropriate. Nevertheless, this kind of gap is disturbing.

There is special concern for fodder quality.

You get good silage from herbage with a moisture content of 70-75 percent (maximum) and an adequate sugar content that has been laid down quickly (in 3-5 days), packed in properly and made airtight. When silage is made from fodder that is too wet microbological processes take place too quickly, nutrients are lost in the form of gases and seepage and the silage becomes too bitter and offensive to the animal's palate. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the amount of dry matter in the fodder by drying the plants somewhat and adding dry ground straw or chaff. Material with an increased moisture content is ground into larger (50 mm) particles.

It is important to choose the correct procedure for packing the silage material. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture recommends heavy and continuous (throughout the process of loading the trench) packing only for material with the maximum moisture content of 75 percent. When the trench is loaded with fodder containing excess water (80 percent or more) and subsequently covered with waterproof material, it does not need to be too well packed. The material need be packed only during laying and leveling.

The sign of correct silage-making technique is the fodder temperature which should not exceed 37 degrees. A higher temperature indicates the presence of atmospheric oxygen which should not be allowed.

A good way of obtaining high-quality silage is chemical preservation. In the country as a whole, 4,943,000 tons of silage have been laid in using chemical preservatives--somewhat more than last year. But in a number of places farmers are wary of using this method. On farms in Kazakhstan, Turkmenia and the Transcaucasian republics not one ton of raw material has been laid in using this progressive technique.

What about procurements of other fodders? According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, 54.2 million hectares of sown and natural grasses had been cut by 30 July. Some 32.3 million tons of hay, 37.9 million tons of cured hay and 17.9 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodders have been procured. Some 3.36 million tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder have been produced. In terms of hay procurements farms in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, Latvia and Estonia are ahead of last year's schedule and farms in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan, Kirgizia, Armenia and Turkmenia are ahead of last year's cured hay procurement schedule.

BRIEFS

NEW WHEAT STRAIN--The USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries has registered a new strain of wheat, Zarya. This strain of grain has been bred by seed-breeders of Ryazanskaya Oblast at the agricultural experimental station, and is resistant to disease, has a large grain with an increased protein content, and has good baking qualities. The new strain will mainly be used in farms in the central area of the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD]

COSMONAUTS LYAKHOV, RYUMIN PREPARING FOR RETURN TO EARTH

LD141610 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The two Soviet cosmonauts, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, are preparing for their return to earth. They have now been in space for 170 days. The cosmonauts are transferring from the Salyut orbital station to a transport ship the results of hundreds of experiments they carried out during their record-breaking space mission. The two men wear for a long time special suits which lower pressure in the feet and stimulates blood circulation. This is necessary for the cosmonauts' readaptation to the earth's gravity. At the same time, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are completing their last experiments. They have carried out another smelting operation to obtain semiconducting materials which cannot be produced on earth because of the gravity.

LENINGRAD CONFERENCE DEBATES NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING

LD131224 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, August 13, TASS--The further development of power engineering in the European part of the USSR will be based on atomic power production. This was said at a conference of Soviet power engineers held here. The leading specialists in this branch stressed that such a solution of the fuel and energy problems is provided for by the economic development program adopted at the 25th Congress of the CPSU.

Already during the current five-year-plan period (1976-1980), new production capacities commissioned at atomic power stations will exceed 13 million kilowatts. Construction and erection work is under way at a number of new atomic power stations. These will include radically new, heat and power plants which will supply industrial centres with power and hot water. According to preliminary estimates the capacity growth rates of Soviet atomic power stations will almost double. Two types of power stations, stations with vessel-type and multi-channel reactors, will be built within the next five-seven years. Technical specifications are now being prepared for the serial construction of atomic power stations with reactor-turbine-generator units of a million kilowatts.

The use of structural ferroconcrete sections will ease considerably building operations. Specialist have estimated that such a method of construction of atomic power stations will help out labour requirements by 10-15 per cent. This principle of construction work will be used at two more construction sites in the nearest future.

TASS ANNOUNCES LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1121

LD150723 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1121 was launched in the Soviet Union on Tuesday to continue the space exploration programme. The initial period of its revolution is 89.7 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth - 375 kilometres, the minimum-180 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit - 67.2 degrees. The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

NAVY DAY ARTICLE SCORES IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION

LD130925 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jul 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[TASS-attributed article by Navy Deputy Commander-in-Chief Adm Eng V.G. Novikov: "Guarding Peace"]

[Excerpts] Thanks to the Communist Party and Soviet Government's wise Leninist policy, our people have now been living and working under peaceful conditions for more than 30 years. The Soviet people and all progressive mankind rate highly the results of the CPSU Central Committee's activity in fulfilling the foreign policy tasks set by the 25th party congress, the titanic activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in insuring lasting peace and international security. The change toward detente which occurred in the seventies considerably improved the world's political climate. Nevertheless imperialism's aggressive nature has not changed and, as facts show, a considerable number of serious obstacles still exist on the path toward peace.

The imperialist powers' plans assign to their naval forces the role of a striking fist. For a prolonged period now American nuclear submarines have been cruising the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Mediterranean Sea, carrying on board missiles with nuclear warheads targeted against our motherland's vital centers.

Our navy's task is to prevent an attack on the country from the sea. Precisely for this reason our navy's ships are constantly navigating the oceans' waters as the state interests of our country demand.

A qualitatively new navy capable of resolving tasks in any region of the world's oceans has been created in the postwar years by the inspired work of the Soviet people guided by Lenin's party. Today nuclear submarines armed with ballistic missiles form an inseparable part of our country's strategic shield along with the strategic missile forces. The combat potential of the submarines, surface vessels and airborne ASW forces has increased.

This sophisticated naval equipment is in reliable hands.

On their holiday, Soviet naval servicemen proudly report to the Communist Party and Soviet Government that the navy is reliably protecting our motherland's sea borders.

YEPISHEV, ARMED FORCES LEADERS ATTEND CELEBRATION MEETING

LD141459 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Central House of Soviet Army"]

[Text] On 9 August a ceremonial meeting of army and navy servicemen and representatives of the Moscow public devoted to Construction Workers' Day was held in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The meeting presidium included Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers: Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army Gen A.T. Altunin, Eng Col Gen V.M. Shabanov, and Eng Col Gen N.F. Shestopalov; I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Army Gen I.N. Shkadov; N.S. Trofimov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and leading production workers and construction site veterans.

Those taking part in the meeting elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meeting was opened by Lt Gen V. I. Bychenko, chief of the Military Construction Units Political Directorate. A. V. Avilov, leader of a mixed team from the No 1 housing construction combine of the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Engineering Construction in Moscow City; Komsomol Central Committee Secretary D. A. Olhromiy; and Eng Col L. S. Demin, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, delivered speeches of greetings.

Eng Col Gen N. F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and troop billeting, spoke at the meeting and conveyed to those assembled congratulations on Construction Worker's Day from Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

"The military construction site workers," Comrade Shestopalov said, "are welcoming the holiday with new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. They are making a worthy contribution to the further consolidation of the country's economic and defense might and the raising of the armed forces' combat readiness. The USSR Defense Ministry's construction and billeting organs fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months of 1979 for the volume of construction and installation work by 100.4 percent and the plan for commissioning the total area of apartment blocks by 100.2 percent.

Eng Col Gen N. F. Shestopalov dwelled in detail on the tasks of military construction site workers in connection with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on the Improvement of Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work."

With great enthusiasm those taking part in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

ARMY PAPER ANALYZES ROLE OF LEGALITY, LAW, ORDER

LD131301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 79 pp 2, 3 LD

[Col I. Ivannikov article: "Democracy and Law and Order"]

[Excerpts] The society of developed socialism which has been built in our country is a society of genuine democracy and at the same time a society of strict legality and steadily strengthening law and order. These very important aspects of Soviet reality are mutually inseparable. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his speech to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, "the socialist way of life and socialist democracy are inconceivable" without legality and without law and order. It is precisely the account being taken of this dialectical relationship that work is currently underway in our country to further improve Soviet legislation and to strengthen law and order.

At the same time, the interests of the communist building require that legislation be further improved to insure that our law corresponds to the greatest possible extent with the objective laws of social development and better expresses the will of the people beilding communism. These interests demand the all-round strengthening of socialist legality, that is, the ubiquitous and unswerving execution of laws and of legal documents in accordance with them.

Socialist legality and law and order are the basis of society's normal life, the indispensable condition for the successful resolution of the task of building communism. The development and improvement of socialist law promote the formation of communist social relations and the communist awareness of Soviet people.

The broadening and deepening of socialist democracy and the further strengthening of socialist legality serve a single goal--the building of communism.

Under conditions of developed socialism laws are the basic legal instrument for tackling political tasks in the interests of the whole people, an important tool of economic and cultural building, for insuring the country's reliable security, and for defending the people's revolutionary gains.

Concerned for the all-round development of the individual and the unswerving realization of citizens' rights and freedoms, our party and the Soviet state also devote great attention to problems of strengthening public discipline and the observation by citizens of their duties to society and the state. And this is natural. The execution of a citizen's duties is just as essential an element of democracy as the implementation of rights and freedoms. "It is precisely each citizen's responsible approach to his duties and to the interests of the people," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, "that creates the only reliable basis for the fullest possible embodiment of the principles of socialist democratism and genuine freedom of the individual."

The Soviet state firmly adheres to the position that socialist democracy is incompatible with barrack-style bureaucratic procedures or with anarchic self-will in relation to the norms of socialist communal life. In our country the socialist way of life and socialist norms of conduct have been firmly established. But this does yet mean that we have created an ideal world in which ideal people live. In our life there are occurrences of labor and social discipline violations. drunkeness, hooliganism, bribe-taking, misappropriation of socialist property, money-grabbing, bureaucratism, and indifference to people. Such phenomena are alien to socialism. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Education Work" indicates that in combatting these phenomena it is essential to utilize both the verbal persuasion and the strict force of law.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state display constant concern over the strengthening of legality and of law and order, educate Soviet people daily, including armed forces servicemen, in a spirit of strict execution of laws, and enhance their legal conscience.

Questions of citizens' legal education, of the legal regulations of their mutual relations and of the improvement of legislation are constantly kept within the CPSU Central Committee's and the Central Committee Politburo's field of view.

The Soviet people live and labor today in a highly favorable social environment. We have created in our country a gigantic material and spiritual potential. The social reasons for lawbreaking have been overcome. Our country did away with professional crime long ago.

And so each instance of those illegal acts which are still encountered is all the bitterer to behold. That is why the efforts of our society and its law-enforcement organs are directed toward ascertaining in greater depth the reasons for law-breaking and for deviations by individuals from the generally established mode of life. This aids the elaboration and adoption of effective social measures to prevent antisocial acts and the use of the best forms of educating people.

The process of overcoming antisocial phenomena is a complex and multifaceted one.
[paragraph continues]

It requires persistence, an organization, the application of enormous effort and the better utilization of economic, sociocultural, legal and educational factors for the purpose of influencing people. Our country persistently pursued a line toward the galvanization of social methods of crime prevention in every way.

To give a timely warning, to restrain a person from the slippery slope, from lawbreaking, is truly the humane mission of our state and its law-enforcement organs and is a vital feature of the socialist way of life. It is another matter when the citizen deliberately flouts the law and flagrantly breaks it. Such acts are nipped in the bud decisively and with finality.

The predominance of preventive and educational measures over measures of compulsion in combatting lawbreaking is the path toward the formation of a mass general demand for law and order. The goal of preventive measures in the long term is not only to eliminate from the consciousness of those people with a tendency toward lawbreaking, their incorrect notions of good and evil, honor and duty, but also to fill their consciousness with socially significant moral values.

Our party points out that the combatting of criminal offenses and antisocial manifestations produces the greatest effect when it is comprehensively organized and is characterized by the good coordination of measures pursued by public, soviet and party organs, labor collectives, the militia, the procuracy and the courts, and when attention in this struggle is focused on bringing to light and eliminating of the causes of lawbreaking.

Life produces many examples showing that the skillful organization of this matter yields the required result. A large complex of social, ideological and organizational measures to prevent lawbreaking and establish high public discipline is being implemented, for example, in the Ukrainian SSR. Here the movement for population centers of exemplary public order and a high cultural standard is being actively developed, encompassing tens of thousands of cities and villages in the republic. In Dnepropetrovskaya, Khersonskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Ternopolskaya and Lvovskaya oblasts the role of rural gatherings and workers' meetings in crime prevention has been enhanced. These gatherings and meetings are held with the participation of party and soviet workers and representatives of the militia, procuracy and the courts. Idlers, drunkards and violaters of law and order are criticized at these in an atmosphere of complete openness. All the people, to the last man, as the saying goes, take up arms against the shortcomings in individuals' behavior, against everything which hinders normal life and labor. In the Ukraine today there are thousands of population centers where, over a prolonged period, no crimes have been committeed.

Almost all major labor collectives today have crime prevention councils. Their task is to strengthen labor discipline, to combat mismanagement, wastefulness, drunkenness and alcoholism. Drunkenness and alcoholism mean broken families, loss of skills and reputation and accidents at work. Of over a half of the serious crimes, 80 percent of the acts of hooliganism are committed by intoxicated persons. Overcoming drunkenness requires an active daily struggle against it and a well thought-out system of measures: administrative and legal, medical and educational. Of great benefit in combatting crime among minors are public centers for the preservation of order of which there are now over 35,000 in the country. Correct action is being taken where authoritative, meritorious comrades, especially from among front-rank workers are enlisted into participation in the work of the crime prevention councils and public centers for the preservation of order. As is known, V. I. Lenin demanded that workers should actively assist the militia and the militia should strengthen its friendship with the workers.

The Soviet Armed Forces have a great role to play in the communist education of youth. As noted in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Educational-Political Work," service in the Army and Navy is a remarkable school of labor and of military skill, moral purity and fortitude, patriotism and comradeship. In the army youths receive not only good political, labor, physical and moral tempering--in the army they also undergo veritable schooling in civilism.

The more strictly the Soviet laws, the military statutes and the military oath are observed, the greater the effectiveness of this schooling. The further strengthening of law and order in the army and navy is proceeding in precisely this direction, as is the improvement of military discipline, the moral climate and mutual relations in the military collectives. In connection with this, the juridical competence and legal standard of officer cadres who are required to guard socialist legality in the armed forces are assuming ever increasing significance.

By their exactingness, adherence to principle and solicitous attitude, commanders and political workers cultivate in the soldiers and sailors those important qualities needed to attain success in study, for battle, for victory and for their conviction as to sacredness and inviolability of the demands of the oath and statutes, their conscious discipline, strict observance of the established procedures in military comradeship, and intolerance of laxity. In the army a youth develops an active life stance. It manifests itself in his communist ideological conviction, in his conscientious attitude to service.

Practice shows that the better the servicemen know the Soviet laws and the demands of service, and the more concern displayed in the subunits for strengthening order the more cohesive the military collectives and the better they resolve the tasks facing them.

Without legality, without law and order our society's successful movement toward communism is inconceivable. For that reason, leading the great creative work of the Soviet people, developing socialist democracy and cultivating the new man, our party devotes constant attention to the improvement of Soviet legislation, the strengthening of law and order, the improvement of the activity of the militia, the procuracy, and the courts and the justice organs which guard the interests of soviet society and citizens' rights. The party sees all this as one of the most important conditions for the harmonious development of all the component parts of the integral social organism that is our society--the society of developed socialism.